

THE  
MONTHLY  
MAGAZINE;  
OR,  
*BRITISH REGISTER.*

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Including

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.  
MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.  
ORIGINAL LETTERS AND ANECDOTES.  
POETRY.  
LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.  
PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.  
REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.  
NOTICES OF ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, AND AMERICAN, LITERATURE.  
ANALYSES OF NEW ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ACCOUNT OF ALL NEW PATENTS.  
LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND IMPORTATIONS.  
REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.  
REPORT OF CHEMISTRY.  
REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.  
LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.  
REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, AND BOTANY.  
REPORT OF THE WEATHER.  
RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.  
MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.  
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

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VOL. XXXIX.

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PART I. FOR 1815.

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# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 265.]

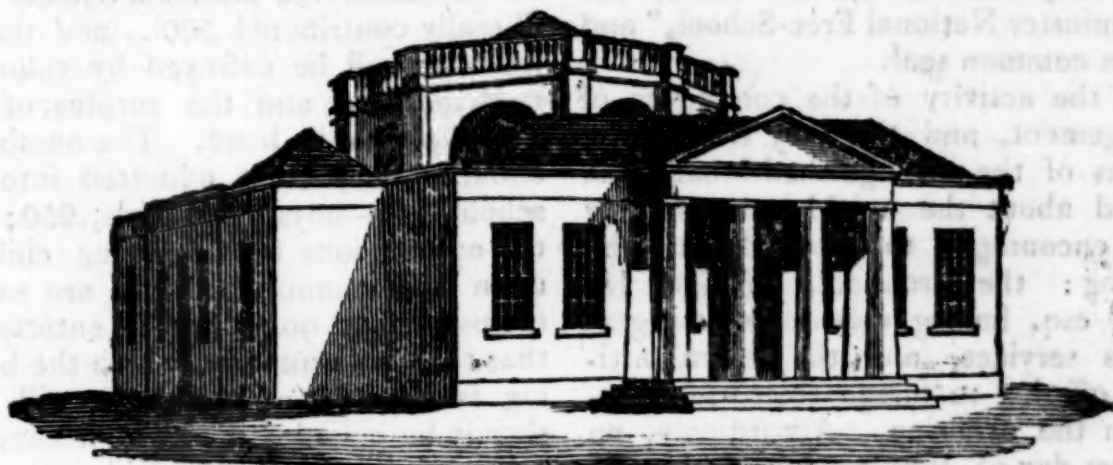
FEBRUARY 1, 1815.

[1 of Vol. 40.]

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; and upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.—*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

## CONTINUATION of the ACCOUNT of the recent ERECTION of PUBLIC STRUCTURES in various PARTS of the BRITISH EMPIRE.



THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT AT WESTMINSTER.

**T**HIS building, which contains the busiest and most efficient court in England, was built a few years since for the Sessions' House of the city of Westminster, which are still held here. The Insolvent Debtors' Court is held in a large room at the east end, and is simply provided with a table for the commissioner and his clerk, with a side-table for the council. Mr. SERJEANT PALMER is indefatigable in his attendance, and hu-

manely assiduous in the discharge of his duties, sitting every day, Saturdays excepted, from nine till four. The chief council are—Messrs. J. Prince Smith, Andrews, &c.

In a subsequent page, the justice and policy of the law, constituting this court, are defended; and some practical improvements suggested to obviate the objections of creditors who think they have been aggrieved.



THE WESTMINSTER NATIONAL FREE-SCHOOL.

**T**HIS establishment is a branch of the National Society to which it is united, and was, until lately, known as the Orchard-street School, where premises were appropriated for the purpose; but, the school, getting into repute, they soon became too small for the number of children applying for admission. MONTHLY MAG. No. 265.

mission; and, being very inconvenient of access to the visitors, the committee of management determined to present a memorial to the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, for the grant of a vacant piece of ground on the west side of St. Margaret's church-yard, near the sessions-house, where a school might be erected, capable

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capable of receiving one thousand children of the poor. Their lordships, taking into consideration the public benefit likely to arise therefrom, were of opinion, that the institution had a claim upon the support and protection of the crown, and accordingly granted a lease of the piece of ground in question, for the term of ninety-nine years, at a pepper-corn rent, which they were enabled to do by an Act of the last session of parliament, (cap. 154,) whereby the patron, president, and vice-presidents, for the time being, were constituted a corporation, by the name of "The Patron, President, and Vice-presidents of the Westminster National Free-School," and have a common seal.

By the activity of the committee of management, and the very liberal donations of the distinguished inhabitants in and about the neighbourhood, they were encouraged to proceed with the building: the architect, William Inwood, esq. having volunteered his gratuitous services, and the several artificers offering to forego their usual profits on the occasion. Accordingly, on the 21st day of July last, the first stone was laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the presence of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Salisbury and Peterborough, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord High Steward of Westminster, the Treasurer of the Navy, the Rev. Dr. Carey (late head master of Westminster school), and many other noble and distinguished personages. On the 30th of November following, the building having been reported fit for the reception of the children, they went in procession from the old school, in Orchard-street, and took possession; on which occasion they were entertained with roast-beef and plum-pudding, in the presence of the subscribers and friends to the institution. The relations and friends of the children were also allowed, upon this interesting occasion, to walk round the room, and, by witnessing, to partake of the happiness which was evident in the countenances of their offspring.

The schools for the boys and girls are upon the same floor, separated by a wall, with a communication by means of double-folding doors, so as to exhibit them, at one view, upon public examinations, which take place half-yearly, when rewards, principally consisting of clothing, are distributed to the most deserving. The dimensions of the boy's

school are, 58 feet by 57 feet; the girl's school, 54 feet by 41 feet; the first calculated to hold six hundred, the latter four hundred; the height is about twenty-eight feet, with nine ventilators in the ceiling of each school, communicating with the open air through the roof.

The building also embraces the necessary accommodation of committee-room, secretary-room, &c. and a house for the residence of the master and mistress, communicating with the school, is nearly compleated. It is computed, that the expences of the building, house and furniture, will be about 5000*l.*; towards which, the National Society have liberally contributed 500*l.*, and the remainder will be defrayed by voluntary contributions, and the surplus of the subscriptions in hand. The number of children at present admitted into the school, are—boys, 306—girls, 250; and the applications for admitting children upon the committee days, are so numerous, that no doubt is entertained that the whole number, which the building is capable of receiving, will very shortly be compleated. The master and mistress, (Mr. James Wilmont, and Mrs. N. Graham,) were selected by the Rev. Dr. Bell; and to their indefatigable exertions the institution is much indebted, evinced by the rapid progress the children have made in the several branches of their education,—the boys being taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls the same, with the addition of useful needle-work and knitting. The liturgy and catechism of the church of England have been constantly taught to all the children; a separate service at the parish church of St. Margaret is appointed for them, where the chaplain to the establishment (the Rev. William Graves,) delivers a lecture adapted to their capacity; but no children are refused on account of their parents being dissenters from the church of England.

#### *Regulations of the School.*

That this school, united to, and aided by, the National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor, in the principles of the church of England, and supported by voluntary contributions, be adapted to the admission of one thousand children, all of them to be taught free of expence: and that orphan children, and the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, who are, or have been, in his Majesty's service, be admitted in preference to other children.

That all children received into this school be instructed in the liturgy and catechism.



catechism of the church of England; and that they do constantly attend divine service on the Lord's day at the school, or at some place of public worship, under the establishment of the church of England.

But that the benefits of education in this school be not refused to any child, on account of its parents being dissenters from the church of England, or of its non-attendance on the Lord's day at the school, or at some place of worship under the establishment; provided the parents or friends of such child undertake for its attendance with them, or some of their family, at some place of public worship on the Lord's day; or assign such other excuse for its non-attendance (on account of sickness or otherwise) as shall be satisfactory to the master or committee of management. And that such books and tracts only shall be admitted into, or used in this school, as are, or shall be, contained in the catalogue of the society for promoting Christian knowledge, or recommended and approved by the National Society.

That the children be taught to read and to write, and the first four rules of arithmetic, and also such works of useful industry, as may be suited to their ages and sexes; and that a portion of the profits arising from works done in the school, be allowed to the children themselves as a reward for, and encouragement to, diligence, exertion, and good conduct.

That no child be admitted under the age of six, nor above the age of twelve; except as teachers, or for other special reason.

That no child be admitted until previously examined, to ascertain that it does not labour under any infectious disease; and no child be admitted, unless accompanied by the parents or friends who undertake for their obedience to the rules of the school.

That the six following rules be established for conducting the school: and that a printed copy thereof be delivered to all persons whose children are admitted into it.

1. School hours from Lady-day to Michaelmas, from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon:—and from Michaelmas to Lady-day, from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon;—and upon Sundays, at 10 in the morning, and at 2 in the afternoon, in order for the children to be examined in their catechism, or other

religious exercises, and to attend divine service. Punctual attendance at these hours is indispensably necessary. Every Thursday and Saturday to be a half-holiday, and such other holidays to be allowed, as the committee of management shall direct.

2. Parents, &c. are desired to send their children with clean skins, with their hair cut short and well combed; and with their clothes, on Sundays at least, well mended.

3. Parents, &c. must strictly enjoin their children to go direct to and from school, in an orderly manner; to behave respectfully to their teachers; to take great care of their books and slates; to behave with the greatest reverence during divine service; to be kind to one another; and never to tell a lie, cheat, steal, or swear.

4. The master and mistress of the school shall have tickets of merit to distribute impartially, as rewards to those children who best conduct themselves; the number and value of such tickets to be regulated by the committee of management, and to be paid to the children weekly, in presence of the visiting committee. Proficiency in moral and religious instruction, and uniform good behaviour, to be the strongest recommendation for such tickets.

5. That on the third Tuesday in the months of June and December, in each year, prizes and honorary rewards be distributed to the teachers and scholars, according to the number of tickets of merit, which they may have obtained in the preceding half-year.

6. In case of sickness, or any accident befalling a child, immediate notice must be sent to the master or mistress, in default of which, or in case of neglect of any of the foregoing rules, the child will not be permitted to attend the school, unless satisfactory explanation be given.

#### *Attendance on Divine Worship.*

Upon every Sunday, the morning service, according to the liturgy of the church of England, has been constantly read to the children in the school-room; and they have been regularly conducted by the master and mistress of the school, every Sunday at two o'clock, to the parish church of Saint Margaret, where the afternoon service has been performed, and lectures have been read to them, adapted to their capacity. The attendance of the children, both morning and evening, has been very regular



#### 4 Dr. Roberts's Apparatus for accumulated Electricity. [Feb. 1,

and orderly; and many of the parents of the children, as well as other persons, avail themselves of the additional opportunity afforded them of attending divine service at St. Margaret's church in the afternoon.

To such as have conducted themselves well, a Bible and Prayer-book have been presented upon their leaving the school, with a testimonial of their good conduct inscribed in each book: and the parents have spontaneously attended to return thanks for the benefits which their children have received from this institution.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

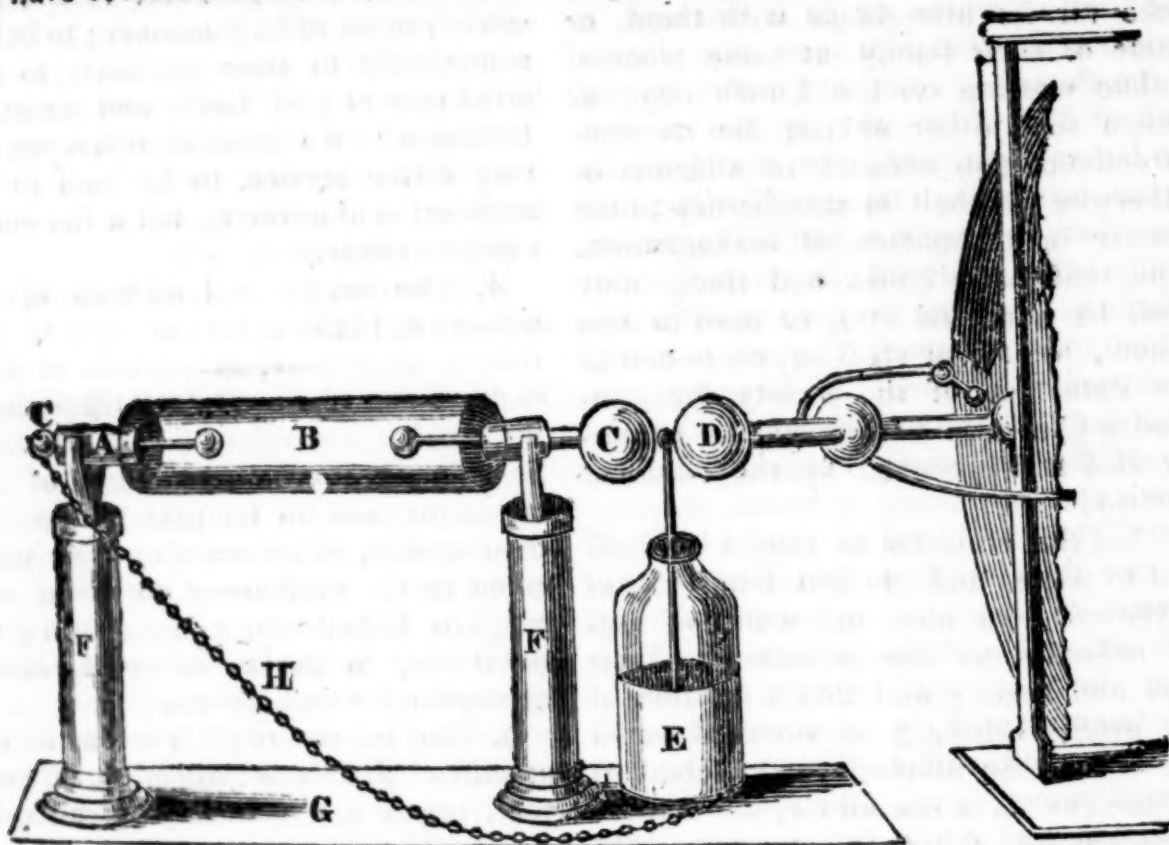
SIR,

ACCORDING to promise, in the Monthly Magazine for June, I have forwarded a drawing of the apparatus for exhibiting accumulated electricity. If you approve of it, and think it will have a tendency of giving the least help to the farther investigating the science of electricity, it is at your service for insertion in your useful Magazine.

Bridport,

G. L. ROBERTS.

August 17, 1814.



B. a glass tube, three feet long, and six inches diameter, with a brass ball inserted at each end; the balls to be about two inches diameter, and to be well turned and polished, and as free from holes, or any imperfections, as possible. A. a brass cap, with a valve for exhausting the tube, which must be as complete as a good air-pump will do it; at any rate, for it to succeed well, 98 or 99 parts out of 100 is necessary. C.C. a brass ball at each end of the tube, well polished, three inches diameter. F.F. two glass pillars to support the tube. D. the conductor of Cuthbertson's plate-machine, (the plate of which is two feet diameter.) E. a jar, of the usual sort, coated with tin-foil, in the common way, eighteen inches high, ten inches diameter. G. a chain, which is fastened to the ball at the farthest end of the tube, and to the external coating of the jar. When this apparatus is used, place the ball of the jar against the ball of the conductor, and the ball

of the tube about three quarters of an inch from that. Set the machine in motion, and, as soon as the jar is about three parts charged, the aurora borealis will appear; keep the machine in motion, and balls of fire, of dense purple colour, will pass from ball to ball; still continue to turn the machine, and they will soon be succeeded by stars, with a loud report, and as bright as the sun.\*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the miscellaneous character of your work precludes long details or discussions on agricultural subjects, I regret that you have been led, from the perusal of the Norfolk newspapers, to give currency, among your Provincial Occurrences, page 583 of the last volume, to a pretended fact, ascertained in Norfolk, as to the deleterious effects of

\* See the Monthly Magazine for June, 1814, page 446.

mangel-wurzel to cows fed thereon; because the real facts resulting from considerable experience, of hundreds of agriculturists in every part of Britain, are the very reverse of this; and, long before you gave so extended a circulation to this alarming and mischievous statement, (without any intimation of its fallacy) a very unusual number of these agriculturists had pressed forward to deny and rebut the same, and are still doing so, by unanswerable evidence, in the *Farmer's Journal*, a weekly newspaper of very wide circulation, near one-third of whose pages is devoted to agricultural correspondence, and wherein the statement was first made, on the 28th of November last, by the clerical gentleman mentioned, who, resting his assertion on only one case in Norfolk, and two others in Cheshire and Staffordshire, from another's information, deemed these sufficient to ground his positive dogma—"That mangel-wurzel, if given to cows, is extremely injurious"!! forgetting, as is not unusual on another topic, to offer any of the essentially necessary concomitant circumstances, by which, conviction of the truth, rather than belief of the assertion, might be obtained by the growers of this root, to whom it was, with such officious zeal, addressed. Yet, when the fact, thus broadly advanced, had been denied by numbers of well-known agriculturists, on large experience through many years, and the reverend gentleman was loudly called on for the mode of feeding, &c. he accompanied the same by this remark, viz. "whether the cows were fed judiciously or not, is by no means a question for me to enter upon"!! and, a little further on, he complaisantly adds, "I have stated what every farmer, who grows mangel-wurzel, ought to thank-me for"!

The reverend gentleman alluded to would undoubtedly have been entitled to the thanks, not only of all growers of mangel-wurzel, but of all well wishers to agricultural improvements; and the present intrusion on your valuable pages might have been avoided, if he had stated, as has since appeared, to the following purport, viz.—that, while the respectable individuals mentioned, were absent from their houses and farms in Cheshire and Staffordshire, and were enjoying the renowned hospitality of their friend in Norfolk, by some strange fatality, the farming servants of each of them had, about the same time, given mangel-wurzel roots alone, in unlimited quantities, spread on bare pasture land,

to the dairy cows; and that such injurious effects seemed to have followed this new practice, that it was judged proper, without delay, to put the growers of this root on their guard against deviating from the usual and perfectly safe and successful practices of giving to cows a proportion of dry hay with these as well as other roots.

That inadvertence, rather than a design to cry down the use of this valuable root, had led to the strange course that has been pursued, I would be glad to think; but, unfortunately, this seems nearly precluded, by the manner of defending the first assertion, and particularly the aiding of that "very judicious statement," by another assertion, rather doubtfully expressed, that, "in addition to the other objections, mangel-wurzel is a great exhauster of land."

Westminster,                      JOHN FAREY, sen.  
January 4, 1815.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
THE object of this letter is not to anticipate the multifarious and interesting facts which will shortly be presented to the curious—is not to prove, that De Lolme wrote the Letters of Junius—but simply to refute the only argument on which the converse of the proposition is founded; *the physical impossibility that he should have written them*; the very weak and idle misconception—that a foreigner could not be capable of producing such English as we find in the Letters of Junius. In your late exposure of this self-delusion, you very fairly instanced the English of Baretti, and of Badini; as also that of the present elegant writer in our language, the learned and ingenious Mr. Fuseli; and, you might have added, the still more striking example of the English of that distinguished scholar, Count Carracioli, whose contributions, for years, imparted so much *eclat* to an English periodical publication; and whose secession from that publication, was so immediately and strongly felt, as to produce its speedy decline.

A gentleman, writing in the *Morning Post*, under the signature of Coriolanus, has informed the public, that he knew De Lolme personally; that he, for some time, owed the honor of his daily visits to the necessity that ingenious foreigner was under, of having his ideas modelled and embodied by an English scholar. Now, Sir, I will not aver, though, perhaps, I safely might, that De Lolme, had



had his birth occurred some forty or fifty years later, would, while in his boyhood, have been, in English literature, the master of this gentleman's manhood; but, without any qualifications whatever, do I assert, that he was a perfect master of our language at the period of this gentleman's childhood.

It does not appear to be generally known, that the author of the "Essay on the English Constitution," gave to the world, as early as 1772, (the very year in which his letters were first published collectively,) an English work, entitled "A Parallel between the English and Swedish Governments;" that the style of this work is, in every respect, equal to the masterly language of his translated Essay; that, of about one hundred and twenty paragraphs, one hundred and five are taken, word for word, from the translation of that very Essay, as that translation then existed in the private possession of the author, and as it was first published in the year 1775. It is, however, well understood by many persons, that his Essay, in its original language (French) was written in England, ready for the press as early as the year 1770, and sent, or carried, by the author, to Holland, to be printed there; where it actually *was* printed early in 1771. It will therefore, no doubt, be said, that Junius, in 1771, (for in the November of that year, he sent the MS. of his preface to the printer of the Public Advertiser,) translated the cited paragraph from this first French edition; and that De Lolme, finding it so well executed, preferred its adoption, in his first English edition, published in 1775. But to admit this hypothesis, would be, either to confess that De Lolme did *not* translate his own Essay; and then, he never produced any thing in English; or, that he *did* translate his Essay; and then, though a foreigner, *did* surmount the *physical impossibility* of writing as good English as Junius. For, if he did not translate his own Essay, neither did he write the "Parallel between the English and Swedish Governments," the "History of the Flagellants, or Memorials of Human Superstition," the "Dissertation" prefixed to De Foe's "History of the Union of England and Scotland," "Thoughts on the Shop Tax," "Thoughts on the Window Tax," "Thoughts on the Tax upon Hawkers and Pedlars;" nor the "Enquiry," so highly extolled by Dr. Coote, "whether the Dissolution of the Parliament, during the Trial of Mr. Hastings,

did not, viewed constitutionally, invalidate the whole of the proceedings?" If De Lolme did not translate his own Essay, he did not write any of the above pieces; since they are all precisely in the same style: as perfectly so as the paragraph given from the Essay by Junius, is in the style of all the other paragraphs in the same Essay. Therefore, if Junius translated the paragraph with which he concludes his preface, not only did Junius, (be Junius whoever he might,) translate the whole Essay, but the same Junius produced all the other pieces bearing the name of De Lolme. If, on the other hand, De Lolme did translate his Essay, De Lolme, not Junius, was the author of all the productions I have enumerated; and was, by consequence, the translator of the paragraph given by Junius; since, in the style of that paragraph, and the style of the rest of the work, we see one and the same style; and are reduced to the necessity of discovering how Junius, if Junius was not De Lolme, became possessed of that paragraph, since it is, syllable for syllable, the same as the corresponding paragraph in the Essay.\*

If Junius was not De Lolme, yet did translate the quoted paragraph; or, if De Lolme was not Junius, but did adopt the translation of Junius; still De Lolme did not adopt the one hundred and five paragraphs, in the "Parallel between the English and Swedish Governments," which are extracted from the translated "Essay on our Constitution;" therefore, it is evident, that this foreigner, either translated as well as Junius, (if Junius and De Lolme were different writers,) or furnished Junius with a translation, sufficiently excellent, in the judgment of Junius, to be incorporated with his own exquisite epistles. Coriolanus appears to have been acutely sensible, that the narrative of a gentleman who, (in the same paper,) wrote under the signature of Mercator, was too probable, too natural, too consistent, too *specious* and *plausible*, to be fairly contradicted. Coriolanus, with a certain pamphlet which will hereafter be produced, received from Mercator, a letter. This letter, Mercator, in a subsequent communication to me, charges Coriolanus with having mutilated and curtailed; as also with the total suppression of an-

\* The editor of the Monthly Magazine is possessed of a leaf of the manuscript of one of Mr. De Lolme's Tracts, written in his own hand, in pure English, and in a neat and terse style.

other,



other, complaining of the disingenuous treatment he had experienced from Coriolanus. To what extent the mutilations and curtailments were carried, I have to learn; not being yet in possession of the copy of that letter, though it has been promised me by Mercator.

Without being insensible of Mercator's kindness, (be Mercator whomsoever he may,) I am able to rest my evidence of the fact, that De Lolme was Junius, upon certain indisputable, irresistible circumstances, the knowledge of which, a sedulous and determined research has obtained.

We see, Sir, however, how Mercator has been treated! Mercator, who has conducted himself so explicitly, so fairly! Mercator, who, for whatever he advances, produces some substantial evidence, some satisfactory corroboration! Why has not Coriolanus been equally explanatory? equally ingenuous? Why has he administered to the public appetite for truth and reality, what does not bear even the semblance of truth? Why has he neither produced, nor named, those productions of De Lolme, for the correction and improvement of which, that ingenious foreigner honoured him with his daily visits? Why has he not pointed out even a single solitary passage, from the many with which he enriched the needy lucubrations of the author of the "Essay on the English Constitution?" For his generous declaration, that *great credit is due to my deep research into the subject of Junius*, I am thankful. Did I perceive in his letter, or in the annotation appended to that letter by its author, any thing like research, any thing like argument, any thing like delicate, or even candid, treatment, I would be equally liberal in my acknowledgments.

I only wish to add, that, however persuasive the circumstances, however cogent the reasoning, here adduced, may appear, to unprejudiced minds, they are not meant to establish the fact of which I am convinced, and in the affirmation of which, I am so unequivocally direct. The *physical impossibility* of that fact, I have disproved, and the proofs of the fact itself are about to appear.

Queen Ann Street,

T. BUSBY.

Jan. 14, 1815.

\* \* As the public feel a certain degree of interest in this development, we shall cheerfully admit any communication of the writer who signs *Mercator*; and we hope, before our next publication, to receive some conclusive information from Geneva.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the ASSAULT ON PARIS, and of the ENTRANCE of the CONFEDERATES into that CITY; in a LETTER from a LADY to her SISTER in ENGLAND.

Paris, April 16, 1814.

\* \* \* \* \* ALL the French were persuaded they were coming with the determination of pillaging the houses, murdering the inhabitants, and setting fire to the town, in revenge for Moscow; with these ideas, numbers of families made their escape into Normandy and different parts of France. We had almost resolved to go to Morlaix, which is a sea-port three hundred miles off; but we continued talking of it only, till too late: we were told it was absolutely dangerous travelling, as the Cossacks were roving about in every direction, and frequently robbed the diligences on the road. I had prevailed on my father and mother to leave Passy, and come and live with us, that we might comfort each other in case of the worst; and it is very fortunate they did, for the environs of Paris have, and still continue to suffer very much by the soldiers, who feel themselves entitled to rob and plunder there as much as they choose. Imagine to yourself what a state we were in, when, on the Tuesday, March 29, our servant came into our room at six in the morning, to tell us she had heard the enemy was only three leagues from Paris. Several wounded soldiers had given the account, who were just arrived from the scene of action. Mr. B—— went out to make enquiries, and found the report true enough. All Paris appeared in alarm; fear and consternation were pictured in every countenance. I had presence of mind sufficient to pack up what few valuables we possess, and hide them in a cupboard under the staircase; our plate and money we put in a hole under ground. Afterwards I went out to buy a little provision of flour, rice, meat to salt, &c. in case we survived, and should not be able to leave the house. Nothing was to be seen all day but cart-loads of goods, cattle of every description, women with their children coming into the town, without knowing where to go, being driven from their homes. What hurt me most was, to see the poor wounded soldiers brought in by cart loads, stretched upon straw, like so many calves, the greater part of them nearly expiring for want of food, or from their wounds not being dressed. Being

witness

witness to all these dismal scenes, you may suppose we passed a most restless night, and the next morning we were awoke at five o'clock, with the sounds of guns and cannons at a distance. I must tell you, our house is very near one of the entrances or gates of Paris, and opposite the mountain of Montmartre, which was slightly fortified. A vast number of people were assembled on the hill, to see the battle on the plains behind; papa had the curiosity to go also, and came back with the account, that the Russians were gaining ground very fast. We saw all the artillery and troops go by—many thousands who were never to return any more. Our anxiety during half the day was beyond every thing, to know what was going forward in the field of battle, and what would be the result. All the inhabitants were standing at their doors, asking one another what was the news? Sometimes they were absurd enough to say, the allies were completely beaten, and obliged to retreat; then it was rumoured about, that the emperor Napoleon was arrived with eighty thousand men, and consequently the victory would soon be declared on his side. The French were delighted with this news: as to me, though I really dreaded the consequences of the city being taken, yet I am so truly English, I could not help feeling quite angry when I heard the French were likely to gain any advantage. I wished and prayed most heartily for the success of the allies. Only think what a providential thing it was, that Bonaparte could not get to Paris, for, by all accounts, he had determined to make every man march, and see every house in flames, rather than surrender. To continue—towards three o'clock the reports began to change; it was evident the Russians were advancing, as the smoke behind the hills became more thick and black. Presently, we saw the French troops tearing into the town, infantry, cavalry, men, women, all pell-mell, screaming out that the enemy were entering by force. The sounds of the cannon made the house tremble beneath us; but, when they began to throw the balls into town, which we heard hissing over our heads, and the drum beat to arms, the signal for every man to go and defend the city, while the people were crying that one of the gates (or what they call here barriers) was in flames! Never, my dear Jane, shall I forget that moment; my heart seemed to die within me: we all looked as pale as death, and appeared almost bereft of our senses. Poor Therèse (who is our

servant) was quite sobbing as she clasped the little baby; Nancy, who is mama's servant) held Zelia, and I had Ursina in my arms; in fact, we looked the picture of despair. Mr. B——, who was more calm than we (as men generally are on these occasions), desired us to go in the cellar, which we did immediately, with my mother and a neighbour of our's with her daughter, who were here during the whole day: as to papa, he was as composed as possible; no more alarmed than little Caroline, or indeed than either of the children, for happily at their age they have no idea of danger. Fortunately we were not obliged to remain long in the cellar. All on a sudden, 'twas then between four and five in the afternoon, the firing ceased; only conceive how delighted we were; it seemed to me as if I were in heaven. From our window up stairs we saw the French making their escape from Montmartre, running down the hill as hard as they could scamper; and in less than ten minutes after, we saw the Russians take possession of it, and their flag hoisted. The report soon spread itself that the allies had sent messengers to capitulate: all we had now to fear was if the twelve mayors to whom they addressed should refuse to yield to their conditions. We knew the Russians were masters of all the heights, and that a vast quantity of artillery was on Montmartre; therefore, in case of a refusal, they would immediately have begun to throw balls and bombs into the town, and our house, being so near, would have been one of the first to tremble. However, before ten o'clock, we were told that Paris had surrendered, and that the emperor of Russia would enter the next morning. I was so happy to think all our fears of being bombarded were over, though I felt still so agitated I could not sleep during the whole night. We had the pleasure of hearing the conquerors before we saw them: those who were posted on the mountain celebrated their victory with the most enchanting music; we could discern their fires blazing on the ground while they were enjoying their repast, as I suppose they had been more than twelve hours without eating. The next morning, 'twas heavenly weather, the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia entered Paris at the head of their armies. Such an immense army struck every one dumb with astonishment. The cavalry only were more than two hours in passing by: at the head of every regiment was a band of music, \* \* \* \* \*

M. B.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A SENSIBLE worthy countryman deemed it a crime to inflict upon man or beast, the most inconsiderable degree of pain that could be avoided. He said, those that frame laws, and those that put them in force, in short, all in whose hands power may be vested, ought to remember, that mercy will be required as a duty, for which they must answer to their Almighty Judge. He had a large family of sons and daughters, who were remarkable for good temper, sound understanding, integrity, and industry; and he ascribed their good qualities to the gentle means employed by him and his wife, in forming their habits; and to the pains he took to cultivate their minds. He was an orphan, reared from childhood in a gentleman's family, where he learnt to read and write; and, to the latest period of a long life, a book was to him a luxurious treat for his leisure hours; but he often regretted, that so few volumes, suitable for humble readers, were in circulation. His remarks made so deep an impression on the writer, that an anxious desire for adding to their number, has been a prevailing sentiment during many years. Thousands resort to ale-houses at first, merely for want of harmless amusement; and perhaps libraries, adapted to the capacity and pursuit of the lower classes, would prove the most direct means for augmenting the quantum of national virtue.

As facts always carry an authority paramount to arguments, the following quotation from Forsyth's "Beauties of Scotland," (vol. 3, page 107,) abundantly corroborates the present writer's opinion. Speaking of the miners at Lead-Hills, in Lanarkshire, Mr. Forsyth says, "Previous to the existence of the library, the miners were in no degree superior to ordinary colliers; but a taste for literature speedily produced its beneficent concomitants—decency, industry, sobriety, independance of spirit, and a desire to give good education to their children. Similar effects have been also produced by a library at the neighbouring mines at Wanlockhead." Can any Briton, any Christian, read this, without an ardent wish to extend throughout our isle, and if possible throughout the globe, blessings so invaluable? These well-attested truths have determined the writer to publish an humble work, entitled, "Popular Models," where the sons and daughters of industry, from the article

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apprentice, to the laborious workman, may find somewhat to imitate, somewhat to amuse, and somewhat to invigorate, the mind. The exemplary plebeian, whose venerable grey locks, marked countenance, and shrewd remarks, first inspired those thoughts, chiefly maintained his family by rearing horses, which were remarkable for vigour and high mettle, yet not less docile than spirited. He began training his colts at four weeks old, by inuring them to a light saddle, and easy bridle, for ten or twenty minutes, three times in a day. At the age of three months, he strapped upon the saddle a puppet, to represent a rider. This was generally a small sack, filled with straw, and to each lower corner a bundle of rushes, firmly bound together, which touched the sides of the young animals as the legs of a rider. He likewise accustomed them to draw a very light wheel-carriage; and, by this early education, continued to maturity, the horses became perfectly tractable without using the lash. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT an annual meeting held in September, at Ednam, in Roxburghshire, in commemoration of the birth of the poet Thomson, an ode (given in our last Number,) was read to a distinguished circle of the neighbouring gentlemen. It was written for the occasion by George Noble, a Scottish labourer, near Jedburgh, whose powerful genius, and persevering industry, have successfully struggled against all the difficulties of poverty and ignorance, and whose modest merit, it is my present object, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, to bring into notice. Far from being vain of his extraordinary literary attainments, or anxious to obtrude himself upon public attention, he has toiled and lived in contented obscurity; and it was with unfeigned reluctance, and at the request of a gentleman who has been most truly his friend, that he was induced to consent to the publication of some of his poetical pieces, in a neighbouring provincial newspaper. It will be seen, that they are not the production of a rude uncultivated mind; in fact, this meritorious young man has, by his unaided exertions, acquired considerable proficiency in geography, astronomy, chemistry, and various branches of natural philosophy; he has more than a common knowledge of history and general literature, and an extensive ac-

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quaintance



quaintance with the best British poets. And this has been attained by a youth who, (until the age of manhood,) was only nine months at any school, and that at a common parochial school, where even writing and arithmetic are imperfectly taught; without even those common advantages of education which are usually enjoyed by the Scottish peasantry—without books—without money—without leisure—without instruction—and with the incessant obligation of “earning his daily bread by daily labour.” At my request, he gave me his short and artless history, which, if I mistake not, will prove more interesting to your readers than any thing I can say of him. The circumstances of its being written without any view of meeting any other eye than mine, and of its being published without his knowledge, will, I trust, be sufficient to protect his simple narrative from the severity of criticism. I have made no change in the orthography, &c. nor any other alteration than that of omitting a few passages.

“I was born in the parish of Bedrule,\* at a house on the farm of Newton, called Old Kerssfield, which is now fallen down: it was a lonely place, nearly a mile distant from any other house, and it was occupied by my grandfather, who was a shepherd and labourer. I lived there till I was about ten years old. My grandmother had taught me to read at a very early age, and the first circumstance I can recollect, was, reading the Proverbs and the new Testament to her. Being a pious woman, she was very careful to instruct me in the principles of the Christian religion. During this period of my life, I scarcely ever saw any person, and was very seldom in company with children of my own age; and consequently, having nothing to occupy my attention, I read such books as my grandfather possessed, which were all of a religious nature, except a copy of David Lindesay's Poems, great part of which I learnt by heart. I likewise perused the common Almanacks, of which he had formed a tolerable collection, buying one every year; and this, I verily believe, was the first thing which gave me an inclination for astronomy. My curiosity for information at that time was very ardent, but seldom or never gratified; and, from my earliest years to the present moment, I have had the same strong desire for knowledge of every

kind. I believe, my inclination for poetry was first awakened by reading Hervey's Meditations and Barnes's Collection, together with some ballads, when I was about twelve or thirteen years old. Soon after I got a loan of Thomson's Seasons, which I read with a high degree of pleasure. I next read Young's Night Thoughts, and Milton's Paradise Lost, neither of which I then understood, but I was charmed with some of the descriptions in Milton. About this time, I had a great desire to read Homer and Virgil, but I could not get them. When I was about fourteen, the Arabian Night's Entertainments fell into my hands. These extravagant fictions engrossed my whole attention. I believed “each strange tale devoutly true,” and resolved at a future period to visit those places where its scenes are laid; to obtain access to the magic library in the cave of Dom. Daniel, and to search the enchanted caverns for Aladdin's wonderful lamp and mystic ring. Soon afterwards, I read some novels, Roderic Random, Joseph Andrews, and some others, whose titles I do not recollect. To the truth of them all I gave implicit credit; but, as my views were enlarged, I was greatly chagrined to find that they were built upon fiction.

“When I was between eight and nine years old, I was half-a-year at the parochial school of Pedrule, where I read in the Bible and learnt to write, or rather to form the letters, for I made no further progress at that time. At ten years of age I went to service in the summer, and, excepting the following winter, when I was at school another quarter, and the winter after that, when I was at home doing nothing, I continued at service, herding cows and sheep, &c. until I was fifteen; after which I wrought regularly at farm-work, and this I still continue, and all my spare time I spend in reading. When I was twenty-one, I began to study arithmetic, and I went for a quarter of a-year to an evening school, where I proceeded as far as the Rule-of-three, and the rest of the science I learnt myself, by the assistance of books. The only time I had was at night, the greatest part of which I have often spent in solving questions. About three years ago I went to the same evening school for half-a-year, where I went through a course of land-surveying, plain trigonometry, mensuration, &c. of which I was very fond; but, not having any occasion to make use of them, I have

\* Near Jedburgh, in Roxburghshire.



have almost forgotten them. My desire for natural philosophy was first roused in 1804, when the first battalion of volunteers was quartered in Kelso. I then used to frequent the house of Dr. R. who was so kind as to allow me the perusal of some of his books, on those subjects. Ever since that time it has been my favourite pursuit, although I have made but little proficiency in it. Last year, Mr. Jorden, *esq.* of Bourjadward, had the goodness to allow me the use of his extensive and well-chosen library; and it is to the disinterested kindness of this amiable gentleman, that I am indebted for the unmerited share of public favour with which I have been honoured.

"My grandfather and grandmother died when I was twelve years old; and my mother afterwards rented a house, and, being of a weakly constitution, received a small supply from the parish, which, with what I could afford to give her, maintained her until she died, two years and a-half ago. Since her death, I have kept a house myself, of which you may form some idea, if you recollect Goldsmith's description of a poet's dwelling, only with this difference, that his was in a garret, and mine on the ground-floor."

His letter contains nothing more of general interest. To those who can admire the spectacle of untutored genius triumphant over every obstacle of fortune and society; who love to trace the gradual progress of the human mind, when left to its own unassisted resources; the short and simple annals of this poor peasant will be highly interesting. They will rejoice, that not even

"Chill penury repress'd his noble rage,  
Nor froze the genial current of his soul."

Unbiassed by prejudice or partiality, and so completely unconnected with George Noble, that, until September last, I had never even heard of his existence; a wish, that modest merit and indigent genius should not linger unnoticed, has alone prompted this attempt to make him known. I do not wish to represent him as a heaven-born poet, a second Burns: his poems possess great taste and feeling, and are surprising productions for a ploughman; but the bent of his genius seems to incline more to science than to poesy; and, considering the wonderful acquirements he has made, and the disadvantages against which he has contended in his ardent pursuit of knowledge, they must excite an admiration, which will be heightened when the simplicity, the integrity, the indepen-

dence, the moral worth of his character, are known. Should any of your readers sympathize in the regret I feel, that such a mind should be condemned to the daily drudgery of driving a plough, or threshing corn; and extend to him those means of improvement which fortune has denied; his success in some useful and honest profession, may prove how well such *patronage* has been bestowed, ensure his lasting gratitude, and bring with it its own reward.

Nov. 18, 1814.

C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE question respecting the propriety of using the words "is" and "are," may be reduced within a very small compass. Whenever a given number or quantity is spoken of, the word "is" appears to be most applicable; as, for instance:—"Multiply 10 by 12, what is the product?"—answer, "The product is 120."—"What is the sixth part of 72?"—answer, "The sixth part is 12."—"The number of men employed in that undertaking is 60," &c.

But, upon all other occasions, where the number is more than one, the word "are" must be used. For instance:—"The veterans who compose that army are 10,000 in number."—"Sixty men are employed in that undertaking."—"Forty persons are assembled together."

In the two following cases the singular and plural numbers are both used to denote the same amount, according to the rule before observed:—"The number of prisoners who are taken is about 2000."—"Twenty thousand are the number of tickets in this lottery."—"Number 20,000 is drawn a prize of 10,000l."

Your correspondent "Rusticus" is therefore quite correct in reading "twice 2 is 4," and "8 times 8 is 64;" because twice 2 is number 4, and 8 times 8 is number 64.

E. T. PILGRIM.

Woburn, Nov. 3, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I am to shew:—

IV. That consumption and asthma are, in this country, much more frequent in winter than in summer. This is a point which requires but little proof, as the experience of almost every Englishman will convince him of the fact. I shall, therefore, endeavour to contract this part of the subject as much as possible. Different authors have noticed, that not unfrequently young persons of

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a phthisical



a phthisical disposition, will have many symptoms of incipient consumption during the winter, which, in the summer, entirely leave the patients, and in the subsequent winter renew their appearance. The disorder will often proceed in this manner, for one, two, or more years, till the disposition to consumption is increased, or till an accidental occurrence produces an aggravated attack: and now the disease is no longer to be arrested by the return of summer, but advances to its fatal termination. Catarrhs likewise, which so frequently induce consumption, are much more prevalent, and of longer duration, in winter than in summer.

With respect to asthma, in most instances where this disorder is observed, we find it attack, at its commencement, merely during the winter. The patient not uncommonly is totally free from disease while the summer continues. But, after a longer or shorter space of time, his intervals of freedom from disorder become shorter; and, finally, during summer as well as winter, his breathing is difficult, and his cough harassing.

I have before noticed that, of the total number of patients whom I registered in 1811 and 1812, about one-fifth were afflicted with consumption or asthma. In January, 1811, the total number of cases was 161, of whom 56, (3 and 53) were ranged under consumption and asthma, equal to one-third of the total. In February, the number of cases was 183, of whom 47, (3 and 44) were cases of consumption or asthma, equal to one-fourth of the total. In September the number of cases was 219, of whom 23, (5 and 18) were afflicted with consumption or asthma, equal to between one-ninth and one-tenth of the total. In October there were 250 cases, of whom 40, (7 and 33) were affected by consumption or asthma, equal to about one-sixth of the whole.

In January and February, 1812, the number of cases was 458, of whom 133 (13 and 120) were consumption or asthma, between one-third and one-fourth of the whole. In September and October the number of cases was 525, of whom 77 (10 and 67) were consumption or asthma, nearly one-seventh of the whole. Hence it may be observed, that in my register the cases in the winter months just given, are double in number those of the summer months.

In the list of diseases, before adverted to, given by Dr. Bateman, in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, for

1805, the total number of patients between the 30th November, 1804, and the 28th February, 1805, was 460. Hæmoptysis and phthisis, 36; chronic catarrh and dyspnœa, 69; together 105, forming between one-fourth and one-fifth of the whole. The total diseases of between the 31st of May, and the 31st of August, 1805, was 507; of which 29 were hæmoptysis and phthisis, and 27 catarrhus chronicus and dyspnœa, together equal to 56, which is one-ninth of the total. Hence, according to Dr. Bateman's statement for 1805, consumption and asthma are only one-half in summer what they are in winter.

It would be easy to cite various other authorities besides those which are just given. But such citations would merely give a repetition of the same facts; and, I apprehend, that what has been brought forward is quite sufficient to establish the position, that consumption and asthma are, in England, much more frequent in winter than in summer.

Under the two foregoing heads the following circumstances may be noticed:

1. The changes of temperature in this country are very great, having amounted during this present year to 67°. The thermometer frequently rises 10° in 24 hours, and occasionally 20°.

2. The lowest point of the thermometer, during this year, was 18°, a depression to which it rarely descends.

3. Diseases of the chest, of various descriptions, are of very frequent occurrence, forming about one-third of the cases within medical practice, (including consumption and asthma.)

4. Consumption and asthma are extremely frequent, forming about one-fifth or one-sixth of the total number of cases in medical practice, and occasioning about one-fourth or one-fifth of the total number of deaths.

5. These complaints are far more prevalent in winter than in summer.

New Broad-street. I. BUXTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DOCTOR J. C. of Campbeltown, told the writer that a Mr. F. who resided in the Isle of Arran, assured him, that so far from ever having experienced dreaming, he could not believe it possible that a person in bed, and almost in a state of insensibility, could fancy he was walking, running, riding, sailing, or in conversation with people in another quarter of the globe, perhaps long since deceased. To assist his comprehension



hension, Doctor C. endeavoured to explain the analogy between making reveries and nightly visions; but to those productions of imagination, Mr. F. was equally a stranger; and seemed to think it inconsistent with sober reason to occupy the mind with any object, but the business by which they were immediately engaged. Doctor C. was a gentleman of strict veracity and superior talents; he also spoke with energetic fluency; and after again and again renewing the subject, at Mr. F.'s earnest request, he could not impart any adequate perception of dreams, or any other fabric of the imagination. TH. N. R.

### Ancient Manners.

#### No. IV.

##### XVI. TOBACCO.

**B**ARNABY Rych, in a pamphlet entitled "The Honestie of this Age," 4to. Lond. 1614, p. 26, speaking of tobacco, says, "I have heard it tolde that now very lately, there hath bin a cathalogue taken of all those new-erected houses that have set uppe that trade of selling tobacco in London and neare about London; and, if a man may beleieve what is confidently reported, there are found to be upward of 7000 houses that doth live by that trade."

##### XVII. FRANKLIN.

"We were wont to interpose this difference betweene Yeoman and Franklin or Farmer, that the yeoman was a landed man, either freeholder or copyholder; the farmer onely hired another man's land, paying a fine or rent, and so, growing rich, had the denomination of the other, and did not in times past murmur, though you called him good-husband, or expert plow-man."—Gainsford's *Glory of England*, 4to. 1619, p. 308.

##### XVIII. TINNED-VESSELS.

Aubrey, in an unpublished work, entitled "Remains of Gentilisme and Judaisme," preserved among the Lansdowne Manuscripts, says, "I never saw tinned potts, scil. brasse-potts tinned, till since the year 1660. 'Tis not every brazier that hath obtained that mystery yet, [1691,] but Madam Ball doeth assure me, that her father had some brasse potts tinned thus, that were her grand-father's, Sir George Bond, lord-mayor of London, above an hundred yeares since."

##### XIX. HACKNEY-MEN.

According to the patent 19 Ric. II. p. 2, m. 8, the fare of the hackney-men,

or persons who furnished horses for travellers, from Southwark to Rochester, was 12d.; from Rochester to Canterbury, 12d.; and from Canterbury to Dover, 6d. The fares of intermediate distances to be calculated according to the miles in similar proportion. The horses of the hackney-men, in consequence of many having been rode away with, were ordered to be marked with a cautery, or iron instrument, at each village where the persons letting them to hire dwelt.

##### XX. COFFEE-HOUSES.

Misson, in his "Memoirs and Observations in his Travels over England," translated by Mr. Ozell, 8vo. Lond. 1719, p. 39, says:

"These houses, which are very numerous in London, are extremely convenient. You have all manner of news there; you have a good fire, which you may sit by as long as you please; you have a dish of coffee; you meet your friends for the transaction of business, and all for a penny, if you don't care to spend more."

##### XXI. MILITARY ENSIGNS DURING THE CIVIL WARS.

Among Sir Hans Sloane's manuscripts, in the British Museum, (M.S. Donat. 5247,) is one containing a collection of drawings of military ensigns, in the period of the civil wars: beginning with those of the Earl of Essex and the Earl of Bedford. Lord Essex's is yellow, with this motto on it:—"Virtutis. Comes. Invidia."

Sir William Courtney's flag is red, bearing a man in full armour, with a sword in his right hand. Above is the motto,—"*Dum spiro spero.*"

Captain Sandberd of Devon's flag, has a figure in armour, thrusting a sword into the body of a bishop, on a red ground. A label, from the mouth of the armed person has,—"*Visne Episcopare.*" Another label proceeding from the bishop's mouth has,—"*Nolo. Nolo. Nolo.*"

Captain West, a chandler in Cambridge, bore on a red flag a skull surrounded with laurel: motto,—"*Mors vel Victoria.*"

The Lord Brook's ensign was a laurel-wreath, with this motto, on a yellow ground:—"Qui non est hodie cras minus aptus erit."

The Lord Fairfax's banner consisted of a sword pierced through a mitre, with the crown wresting on its point, on a white ground. The motto,—"*Viva el Rey y muerra il mal Gouverno.*"

Captain

Captain Castleton, major to Colonel Milton, gave a hand from Heaven, writing these letters on a blue ground:

"1<sup>a</sup> Petri, cap. 2<sup>d</sup>, ve. 17."

Captain Bragge, an armed hand and arm with a sword, below a book, and, under all, the words,

"Ora et pugna,  
Juvit et juvabit Jehovah."

Captain George Withers, the poet, bore a red banner, with a sword and a pen crossed:—"Pro Lege, Rege, Grege," on a label over them.

These serve as a sufficient specimen of the collection, which has only the word "*Cornetes*," for a title.

#### XXII. BARGES.

Misson, in "*Memoirs and Observations in his Travels over England*," translated by Mr. Ozell, 8vo. Lond. 1719, says:—"They give this name in England to a sort of pleasure-boat, at one end of which is a little room, handsomely painted and covered, with a table in the middle, and benches round it; and, at the other end, seats for 8, 10, 12, 20, 30, or 40 rowers. There are very few persons of great quality but what have their barges, though they do not frequently make use of them. Their watermen wear a jacket of the same colour they give for their livery, with a pretty large silver badge upon their arm, with the nobleman's coat of arms embossed in it. These watermen have some privileges, as belonging to peers; but they have no wages, and are not domestic servants: they live in their own houses with their families, and earn their livelihood as they can. The Lord Mayor of London and the several companies have also their barges, and are carry'd in them upon certain solemn occasions." p. 11.

#### XXIII. PAMPHLETS.

The same writer observes, p. 203, "England is a country abounding in printed papers, which they call pamphlets, wherein every author makes bold to talk very freely upon affairs of state, and to publish all manner of news. I do not say that every one does with impunity speak his own thoughts, but I say, they take great liberties. A friend of mine affirmed to me, that in the reign of the late King Charles, he heard the hawkers cry about the streets a printed sheet, advising that Prince to quit the Duchess of Portsmouth, or to expect more dreadful consequences. The extreme mildness of the government gives room for this licentiousness."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the fifth volume of the Monthly Magazine, page 131, a Selection of Latin Poetry is announced, by Professor Dalzell; it will be doing me a very great favour, if, through the channel of your valuable miscellany, you can inform me where this book is to be met with.

I have also to request information, where the last volumes of Willdenow's *Species Plantarum*, are to be purchased, having in vain attempted to get the work completed here. INDAGATOR.

Edinburgh, Dec. 14, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Let us consider of the means of making two blades of grass, or two grains of corn, grow where but one grew before."—LORD BACON.

THE national importance of the object of this letter, particularly at a crisis when the adjustment of the most delicate interests depends on the increase of the produce of the soil, will, I trust, be considered as a sufficient apology for imposing on your readers the trouble of perusing it.

It is too well known that, in spite of every exertion of the Board, and of the various local societies for promoting agricultural improvements, the force of custom and prejudice has hitherto counteracted those exertions; and the introduction of better systems appears to depend on the more extensive diffusion of knowledge, which must result from the circulation of books and the gradual conviction of experience.

At the same time, it is deeply to be lamented that the Scottish farmer, by applying all the aids of art, and even many English farmers who have adopted the best modern practices, find it as easy to pay from 5l. to 8l. per acre, as many, who pursue obsolete and erroneous systems, find it to pay but 20s. or 30s. And, as the necessities of the state cannot soon diminish the burdens of the farmers, and as consumers cannot pay much higher prices, the only practical alternative is to increase the produce of the land by improved modes of cultivation.

Such is the appeal of common sense to the patriotism and loyalty of the country, and the mode of answering that appeal is to meet the exigency of the case by augmenting by every means the knowledge of the practical farmer.

How is this to be done? Will they attend lectures on agriculture? No! If lecturers



lecturers were to preach with religious fervour in every village in the empire, they would be treated as theorists and visionaries, and be neglected and despised! Will they read the Reports of the Board? No—seventy volumes of detailed facts are beyond the patience of most men, and wholly repulsive to those whose literature seldom extends beyond their provincial Paper, or their Bible and Prayer Book! What then is the means by which this great purpose is to be achieved?

I conceive success would be rendered certain by the general introduction to every farmer's fire-side, of that practical volume, *YOUNG'S FARMER'S KALENDAR*—a book above all praise—which teaches whatever ought to be known, while it neither prosés nor dilates so as to perplex or weary its readers. Following the succession of business, month by month, and describing the operations of each period, according to the best practical systems, it does not offend the unlettered reader by its systematic arrangements or logical subdivisions, but treats on every thing that is to be done on every kind of farm and soil, plainly, intelligibly, and practically.

Mr. YOUNG, as is well known, has devoted a long and very active life to the perfection of this volume; and his opportunities in travel, as secretary of the Board, and as the personal acquaintance of every improving farmer in the empire, have never been exceeded, and perhaps never can be equalled by any man. His book is therefore all that can be desired as a manual of improved practice, while, as a composition, it is of all others, in its form and manner, the best adapted to the purpose of spreading that information which affords the only chance of enabling the farmer, and the country at large, to triumph over the difficulties of the times.

Farmers, who value their own interest, will of course not fail to possess themselves of so desirable a treasure; but it is incumbent on all great landowners, and their stewards, to give every possible currency to the volume, by a gratuitous distribution on rent-days, the returns to which it would be the most certain means of augmenting, with increased profit and facility to the tenantry. I have heard it called, *the Agriculturalist's Bible*, a title which, in a worldly sense, it merits; and in that sense, as much good would be effected to the community by the formation of societies to circulate it, as in a spiritual

sense is effected by circulating the holy records of religion. I wish, however, as a British patriot and a Christian, to see these two works stand side-by-side, in every farm-house in the empire.

Easton, Dec. 20. R. WILSON, M.D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A PRINCIPAL object in the preceding part of my communication, was to animadvert on some gross misrepresentations, lately inserted in the Monthly Review, with respect to Dr. Wallis's English Grammar. I now mean, as briefly as possible, to expose a few of the erroneous notions on the subject of English grammar, recently promulgated by the same *grave* authority.

The reviewer observes, that both Murray and Grant "omit to treat of those words which are differently spelled by different authors: for instance, words derived from Latin supines, are sometimes spelled by scholars with an *s*, but more generally with a *c*; such as *offense*, *expense*, *defense*; *offence*, *expence*, *defence*. Why do not the professed lawyers of language tell us the rule of court? *The fact is, that they correct their very grammars by the printer's dictionary.*" I am not aware that at present, there exists any appropriate "rule of court;" and, I apprehend, that such subjects fall within the province of the lexicographer, rather than of the grammarian. Some few words, as *suspense*, are, I believe, always written with an *s*; others, as *expence*, *expence*, with either letter. But where, I would ask, did the reviewer ever find *defence*, and *offence*, spelled with an *s*? It must have been among very poor "scholars;" or such as, like the Monthly Reviewers, assign two *ls* to *solicit*, *solicitude*, and the like,—a mode of spelling certainly not warranted either by usage, or the usual forms of the words whence these are derived. The latter part of the quotation is mere moonshine. "In English, (the reviewer boldly asks,) why should we class under different heads the words *this*, *the*, *that*? If we call them articles, or particles, pronouns, or adnouns, they are still words of the same class; *the* indicating a middle situation between *this* and *that*; *this* indicating a more contiguous, and *that* a more remote, situation than *the*." Any person reading this question, would naturally infer, that I have "classed these words under different heads." Now, the truth is, that they are all classed under one and the same head; namely,



namely, *definitives*; and I will venture to assert, that this very circumstance, which is contrary to the common practice, suggested to the *ingenuous* critic the propriety of putting a question, which, how applicable soever it may be to the classification adopted by other writers, involves, with respect to mine, a palpable misrepresentation. There is, however, in the preceding extract, one important and novel piece of information, to which, certainly, I pretend to lay no claim. It is, I may truly say, wholly and solely the property of the reviewer. I allude to "*the* indicating a middle situation between *this* and *that*, &c." The language of nonsense is generally diffuse; but here it is admirably condense. Referring to two objects at different distances from us, we correctly enough characterise the nearest, as "*this* object," and the farthest, as "*that* object;" and now "*comes* a Daniel to judgment," who seriously informs us, that any intermediate object is to be described as "*the* object!" Is it necessary to inform any person, endowed with a sane mind, that *the* possesses no such character, but, with suitable terms of definition, either expressed or implied, according to circumstances, is equally applicable to *this*, *that*, and the *other* object, whatever may be their relative situations? It verily seems to be this man's "*nature's* plague, to spy into abuses, and oft his jealousy shapes faults that are not." For, in the very next paragraph, we find him, with his usual blundering and gravity, asserting, that "*another* case of impropriety is the calling in an English grammar by the name *preposition*, which means, *put before*, those separable inflective syllables, with which our verbs are frequently combined. *To stand by*, *to look over*, *to set on*, are instances of verbal composition, in which not a preposition, but an affix, is employed; yet, as we can say a *by-stander*, an *over-looker*, and *onset*, we ought not to include any idea of place, or position, in the definition of this class of words." This extract betrays wonderful ignorance of the principles of grammar. As a grammarian, the critic appears to be laudably impressed with the propriety of Quintilian's maxim, *Expedire grammatico, etiam si quædam nesciat*; or else, how could he utter such nonsense, about "*separable inflective syllables*," "*affixes*," and "*verbal composition*," as would provoke the derision of the stupidest school-boy? Does he not know, that, in all languages,

the term *preposition* is applied to a certain class of words, because they are *generally prefixed* to certain other words, either *appositione*, as "*over the house*," or *compositione*, as *overlook*? It never was asserted by any grammarian, that they *always* precede; in English, they frequently follow the relative, when it is their regimen; and, in Latin, *tenuis* always, and *cum* sometimes, are postponed. But even in the critic's own examples, it is evident, that the words are *not* affixes, but prepositions, used in the common way, *being prefixed to their regimen*; *to look over*—what?—Certainly *something*. Occasionally, no doubt, they may, like transitive verbs, be used *absolutely*, or without having any regimen *affixed* to them; but even then they do not lose their distinctive character. "*Under the head prepositions*, Mr. Grant (observes the critic,) takes no notice of our peculiar, and to foreigners difficult, management of the preposition. *To see through you*, is to penetrate your intentions; *to see you through* (*a business*), is to help you out of a difficulty. *To forego*, is to go before; *to forgo*, is to go without. *To do over*, is to obtain an advantage; *to overdo*, is to work excessively. *To run out*, is (a very strange definition!) *to quit the house*, &c."

On this head, it is only necessary to observe, that several of these terms are used idiomatically, or figuratively; that, even were it expedient, it would be impossible to comprise all such distinctions within the ordinary compass of a grammar; and that, in the explanations of the separable and the inseparable prepositions, every attention *has been* paid to the subject, that it seemed to deserve. Many such things are often omitted in grammars, or treated only cursorily; and this, probably, not without good reason, *non enim optimi artificis est, omnia persequi*.

Crouch End.

J. GRANT.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.  
SIR,

THE readiness which you have always displayed in inserting inquiries and notices in the arts, induces me to send you the following, and to solicit further remarks from your correspondents.

In some of the private recipes of the calico-printers, from which they worked with success forty or fifty years ago, oil of vitriol is ordered in the composition of their *fast greens*. The oil of vitriol  
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of the present day, being used, has no such effect; since fast greens, so common formerly, are now a desideratum. The reason for this failure is not generally known to the trade; I beg leave to offer the following, as a solution of the difficulty:—The oil of vitriol, as its name in some degree imports, was, at that time, obtained from green copperas (sulphate of iron,) as it is even yet on the continent; but the article manufactured at present, is obtained from sulphur, saltpetre, (nitrate of potash,) &c. and called very properly sulphuric acid. Thus, the printers of this country have an article of the same name as formerly, but not the same properties; and, since the failure may be easily perceived, may there not be other products in similar circumstances?

Muriatic acid, when of a yellow colour, is impure from the presence of iron; its impurity being in proportion to its colour. A piece of tin, immersed in this impure spirit for about a minute, will, in the course of that time, deprive it apparently of the iron which was present in it. The most accurate and the nicest test generally used for iron is prussiat of potash; and with this test, after the immersion of the tin, the iron is not detected. How does the tin operate? By deposition? And are there any other delicate tests by which minute portions of iron could be detected in the acid?

J. CLENNEL.

Brooksby House, Homerton.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to submit to the translator of the "*Memoirs of St. Francis de Sales*," that his work would have been more complete, if he had furnished a catalogue of that author's productions. Till he may be possessed of one more full, the following, which is taken from Godfrey Arnold's *Historia Theologiæ Mysticæ*, is at his service.

Introduction à la vie devote. 8vo.

Les Epitres Spirituelles, 2 toms. 12mo. à Paris, 1676.

Les vrais Entretiens Spirituelles.—

A Annessy, 1678.

Missionarius Pastoralis.

De Amore Dei, libri xii. 8vo. 1697.

In respect to the first of the above works, the Introduction to a Devout Life, the translator mentions only one English translation, that by Nicholls. I have met with another. It is called a New Edition, set forth by the English Priests.

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of Tournay College, at Paris, and bears date, 1669. I have also met with an English version of the Treatise on the Love of God, which was printed at Douay; in what year I forgot to notice, but the title-page announced it as being the twenty-fifth edition.

NONUSQUAM ITERATURUS.

December 13, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Magazine is open to every proper discussion, permit me to make it the vehicle of some observations upon the criticism of Sir H. Davy's *Agricultural Chemistry*, in the *Edinburgh Review*, for January last. The writer there states as follows:—

"The process of malting is considered by our author, (S. H. D.) in common with others, merely as one in which germination is artificially produced. It is true, that the germination of the seed always accompanies that conversion of its feculæ, or starch, into saccharine matter, which it is the aim of the malter to effect. But we do not believe such growth to be in any way necessary to that result; and we have no doubt, that if the minute germ, or embryo, of the seed, were previously removed, the great mass of inorganic matter, if placed in the same circumstances, would undergo the same change. Indeed this change can be wrought on this matter after it is reduced to powder, or is separated in the form of starch. The growth of the germ, in the process of malting, is no further useful than as an indication of the due degree of change being effected in the organic matter; that is, when the organized parts exhibit a certain degree of development, then the inorganic matter is most completely changed. All growth beyond this is injurious, as leading to a consumption of the inorganic matter; all less than this is not otherwise disadvantageous, than as an indication that the inorganic matter is not duly changed. It is provided by nature, that the same agents which urge on the development of the organized parts, should at the same time assist in preparing food for their support; but, in one case they act physiologically on a living structure, in the other they exert a chemical operation on the inorganic matter of the seed."

You will perceive I have given the whole paragraph, rather than a garbled extract, though the principal objection I have to make is to the passage in

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italics, which appears to me completely erroneous. I must also protest against the previous unqualified assertion of the reviewer, of its being established by experiment, that all the oxygen which disappears in germination is converted into, and actually exists, exterior to the seed in the form of carbonic acid gas, so that of necessity none can be proved to be absorbed by the seed. The experiments referred to, have not demonstrated it, the subject is still to be disputed, as may be known by referring to Nicholson's Journal, vol. xxv. page 231, where the note of the editor clearly leaves the matter undecided. And I am the more surprized at so peremptory an assertion, as the reviewer instantly observes, *It is not easy to understand the conversion of starch into sugar, but that the hypothesis affords a very proper example of the changes sometimes rung on a string of technical terms, such as oxygen, carbon, &c.* Surely this shews something like inconsistency, if not scepticism. If the terms are appropriate, and represent different sorts of matter, surely they are admissible as well in one case as in another. It is to be lamented that any opinion should be attempted to be promulgated, without its being first submitted to the test of rigid investigation and experiment.

I shall not here enter into any chemical investigation of the process of germination, it will be sufficient for my purpose to bring forward substantial objections to the statement of its "*being unnecessary towards the conversion of barley into malt;*" and here we must enquire of the practical maltster, what are the motives which regulate his conduct in the management of his business. If we follow him to the corn-market, we find him with a cautious and scrutinizing eye, examining each sample of barley, principally with a view to discover if the germ, or acrospire, have not been destroyed by an undue heat in the stack, or what is technically called mow, or goffeburnt. Should he perceive the least indication of its having sustained such injury, which is easily known by the germ appearing black instead of yellow, he instantly rejects it, as unfit for his purpose. It may be, that, in the hurry of business, a sample of this kind may, unobserved, be thrown upon his granary, and find its way ultimately into the cistern. He does not then discover the unlucky circumstance, till the germination of the sound barley commences, when he finds, to his mortifi-

cation and loss, that the portion of which the germ is destroyed, so far from undergoing the same change as the healthy barley, very soon becomes mouldy and putrid; contaminating their healthy brethren, and ultimately, after undergoing the operation of drying upon the kiln, become converted into a hard steelly substance, destructive of the sale and reputation of the malt, and unfit for the mash-tun of the brewer.

Such appears to be the result in barley only partially injured; in what manner the whole mass, being in the same state, could be changed for the better, and even into good malt, I must leave to the reviewer or your readers to decide. The whole must go into immediate putrefaction, and, though this process may so far create a change as to induce a partial solubility, it must be at a great waste, and upon the condition of having attached to the dissolved portion, a mouldy stinking flavour.

Ipswich,  
June 10, 1814.

J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,  
SIR,

THE advantages of gas-lights have been much over-rated by many sanguine projectors, who, when they have made experiments to compare the gas with the light of candles or lamps, have calculated from the size of the body of the flame, rather than the quantity of light they produce. In truth, the flame of gas must be much greater than that from tallow or oil, to give the same light, because of the softness or tenuity of the latter; and, although incomparably more brilliant to the eye, it does not send forth so many rays to a distance, as the denser flame from oil or tallow. Still, allowing amply for this difference, the saving of expence will be very considerable, in a large apparatus.

Where the expence of candles for a manufactory is equal to 300*l.* per annum, it may be better lighted by gas for 200*l.* and this including all expences, interest of capital, wear and tear, and attendance; neither is any thing allowed for the tar which it produces in considerable quantities, because the use of this is not sufficiently established to bear a price at present, in all situations, but it may become more so in time; another thing is, that the attendance upon lamps or candles, in snuffing, cleaning, filling, &c. is never thought of; though, in large works, it is, perhaps, as expensive to the



the manufacturer, in loss of the workmen's time, as that of attending the gas apparatus.

Where the expence of candles rises to 800*l.* or 1000*l.* per annum, the saving will be a full half; because the attendance is very little increased, and the first cost, and wear and tear, by no means in proportion. This consideration should weigh forcibly with the inhabitants of London, to adopt large and general apparatus for the shops, rather than small ones for individual establishments, as has been done in several situations in London where the expences of attendance is proportionably so much greater: also that they may reasonably expect a greater saving, because the light used in shops and dwelling houses, are more costly than the common lights or lamps burned in manufactories or streets.

F.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE read in your Magazine some time ago of a patent obtained for a case to cover the head, to prevent the bad effects of the fumes of muriatic acid on the constitution in some branch of manufactures. It appears to me that great benefit might be derived by those employed in many unhealthful trades, such as painters, scythe-grinders, and others, by using a covering of that nature for the face, made with thick cotton or linen, as the injurious effects is known to be produced by what is taken in at the mouth and nose.

C. W.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AMONG the deaths recorded in the provincial intelligence of your number for April last, p. 274, occurs the name of the "Rev. Mr. Mathson, of Pattesdale." The article was doubtless copied from one of the newspapers, in some of which I noticed the insertion of his death as having lately happened. It is rather a remarkable circumstance that the Rev. Mr. Mattison, of Patterdale (for so his name and place of abode ought to have been spelt), died in the year 1765, as appears from the obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine of that year. The account of the singular circumstances of his life is inserted in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, vol. i. p. 432, where it is said he lived to the age of 96. It has often been copied into different publications, as an amusing instance of industry and economy in the clerical character.

J. J.

Basingstoke

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE ascendancy of reason in the affairs of a people, is the test of their advancement in civilization and freedom. It is the unhappy condition of nations, still savage or subject to despotic sway, to be the dupes of prejudice and passion. On the contrary, a nation governed by its own free-will, and by good intelligence, makes laws which impose no impracticable conditions, and balance the just pretensions of every class of the community.

The latter, in a qualified degree, is the condition of the people of England. The House of Commons may not be wholly adequate to all its professed constitutional purposes, because so many of its members do not represent their due proportion of the people; yet six hundred and fifty legislators cannot deliberate two hundred days in every year, without passing, even by chance, many salutary laws. In points which do not affect their personal interests with the minister, it must be admitted by the severest patriotism, that they distribute equal justice between their fellow citizens; while, in the four hundred public and private acts of every session, many of the provisions evince a disposition to ameliorate the condition of society, either closely following or often preceding the progress of public intelligence.

It is my present purpose to invite attention to a law which has recently been passed to adjust the relations of debtors and creditors, commonly called, "Lord Redesdale's Act;" though its principle had been urged for twenty years, by the present enlightened and benevolent Governor General of India. It is one of those laws in which the intelligence of the legislature preceded that of large and active portions of the public, in regard to some of whom its provisions interfered with their profits; while, in relation to others, it took away powers which they had too long been accustomed to exercise. An interested opposition has in consequence been organized against this law, which will call for all the firmness of parliament to resist. Practising attorneys have not occasion to commence the half of their customary number of suits; sheriff's officers do not make a half of the usual number of captions; the spunging-houses are without company; the gaolers have fewer inmates on whom to prey; the barristers get but a tythe of their ordinary fees; Jews and discounters meet with fewer cases of

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urgent distress; and the officers of the courts of law experience a serious defalcation in their perquisites.—How then, say all these people, can so injurious a law be suffered to remain in the Statute-book?

Such, at least, is the question of the hungry pettifogger, who calculates his gains by the number of victims he can embarrass or immure—of the bumbailiff and his follower, whose subsistence depends on the business of their patron, the attorney—of the gaoler, who calculates his salary on the gratuities paid by debtors for indulgence—of the barrister who gets a fee for his opinions, his pleadings, his declaration, and his brief on one side or the other—and of the officers of our tribunals, who, by a narrow policy, are allowed to derive their salaries from misery, instead of being liberally paid by the public. In the county of Middlesex, I am told, this business of these several classes has fallen off in the proportion of 1 to 3; and, through the whole kingdom, in the proportion of 1 to 4. Can we wonder, then, that every trifling difficulty, in the execution of the bill, has been improperly magnified—that cases, in which it may happen to release unworthy objects, have been unduly dwelt upon—and that every means have been exerted to alarm the commercial world, and the powerful members of the legal profession, into a belief of alledged dangers from its operation?

Let us, however, dispassionately enquire into its purpose and objects. We shall find, that its principle is to render not only the present, but the future property of the debtor, liable for his debts. And what more can reason expect or desire? Can creditors ask more of debtors than their property, present and future? Ought not the present property to have been sufficient—could justice fairly ask more?—Yet this law commits all future property, and renders the debtor virtually a slave, till the creditor is satisfied!—With what ground of reason then can creditors complain of this act? Do they want more than the present and future possessions of their debtor?—If they do, their wishes ought not to be gratified—they are Shylocks, seeking their pound of human flesh, who ought to be hunted out of civilized society—and tyrants, who ought not to enjoy the protection of laws made by free men in the spirit of reason and justice!

The terms and provisions of the bill all tend to that object, the transfer of

the property of the debtor to his creditors. For this purpose an assignee, or assignees, usually the chief of the creditors, are appointed to take possession of the property and make dividends—the penalty of transportation is inflicted for making false returns—public advertisements and circular notices are given to creditors who are heard in person, or by counsel—the debtor is subjected to public interrogatories—and great rewards are offered for discoveries of concealment. These provisions, if not effectual, were made as much so as is consistent with the spirit of the British Constitution; and, if on any point they appear to be insufficient, the framers of the law can have no objection to improve or extend them, so that, as far as human inquisition can extend, a full disclosure of the debtor's property shall be made. Let the reward be increased for the discovery of concealments—let the punishment be the most terrible known to the law, and let it be invariably inflicted, rather than innocence should suffer for the frauds of guilt—or that the just principles of this law should be abandoned, because they may occasionally be abused by knavery! Let the guilty be amenable for crimes, but them only. Define, as accurately as you can, the really culpable acts of debtors; and punish offenders as severely as you please, but do not extend your penalties to the innocent or unfortunate, or, what would be worse than any definite legal penalty, leave them to be punished in the discretion of any enraged, vengeful, and inexorable creditor.

Other provisions of the act deprive a debtor of a second enlargement within five years, so that no man can insult public decency by incurring debts, in the expectation of being speedily liberated again.—An unprincipled career of a year must be atoned for by four years unpitied imprisonment, a penalty so far beyond any prospect of advantage, that no better security could exist against the immoralities of spend-thrifts and swindlers, than this provision of this very statute.

It appears that, in the first fifteen months of its operation, the new law has relieved from personal duress, no less than FOUR THOUSAND debtors; that is, 2,400 in London, and 1,600 in the provinces; the whole of whose debts, averaging five hundred pounds, amounted to TWO MILLIONS. The dividends they have paid have been trifling; but neither this consideration, nor that of the



the vast numbers discharged from confinement, afford any just or valid objection to the bill.

If their means had been commensurate with their debts, they would not have been objects for relief; they were in confinement simply because they did not possess the means of paying their debts. It is therefore most absurd to object to the bill, because the means of those who have been relieved by it, have borne any inconsiderable proportion to the amount of their debts. Rather would it not have been as cruel as unreasonable, to have persisted in detaining persons whose means are proved to have been so inadequate, than blame the instrument which has relieved them from the pressure of debts, whose payment could not have been accelerated by the imprisonment of the debtors, and by the hopeless sufferings of their families.

The prodigious numbers relieved, or who remain to be relieved, are in like manner no evidence against the justice of the law; but rather seem to prove at once its necessity as well as justice. The operation of twenty-two years' wars on the national industry—of taxes to support their expences—of paper-money to sustain the taxes—of speculations and experiments in every branch of industry, to obtain a living in such times—of monopolies of land, which have driven the starving population into towns—and of depreciated currency, affecting all annuitants, and small incomes, has created a load of private debt and domestic suffering, which it would have been faithless not to have relieved, by abating the severity of the laws between debtor and creditor. This mass of insolvents arising from the foibles of the state, merited the attention of those for whose errors they have innocently or wilfully suffered; though it must be confessed, that under other circumstances it would have been more just to have given such a law a prospective operation, and not to have stepped so abruptly between the contracts of debtor and creditor.

It however behoves those creditors who complain of the early effects of the new law, to state whether they believe that in any instance their condition would have been improved if it had continued in their power indefinitely to detain their debtor in prison. Unless they can make this appear, the retrospective operation of the bill is no valid objection to it; and it may be suspected, that the indulgence of an implacable spirit against a helpless debtor, is their true ground, rather than any calculation of legi-

timate advantage to their own estate. It is notorious, that, under the system of indefinite imprisonment, not one creditor in twenty ever obtained a farthing of an imprisoned debtor; while he was often fixed with heavy and ruinous costs, and on the wretched debtor and his family a load of useless misery was heaped, which generally terminated his life, attended by circumstances that often defied all the powers of the tragic muse!\*

Are we then to yield to the wishes of harpies of the law, and mistaken creditors, and revive a system so pregnant with horrors, so indiscriminate in its severity, and so inefficient in its operation? Are we to outrage every feeling of humanity, and abandon every check on the indulgence of bad passions, that cruelty may stand in place of prudence and discretion among tradesmen? Is law to be the snare in which the unwary or incautious are to be caught by the speculating and grasping trader, who gives loose and unguarded credit, trusting that he may exact, by the torture of imprisonment, from tender-hearted parents, kind relatives, or sympathizing friends? Is it not more reasonable that trade should be carried on at the proper risk of the trader; and that it should be his duty scrupulously to ascertain what, as well as whom, he trusts, or cheerfully submit to the penalty of his credulity, and be satisfied with payment in the property of his cre-

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\* Often have men been detained in prison for debt or costs, of trifling amounts, for twenty or thirty years. I once saw a man in Newgate, who had been detained there twenty-seven years; and I have known a family of four brothers, who were detained in four several goals for the same debt above seventeen years, two of whom died prisoners, and the other two became victims of their novel condition of liberty, within a few months after the heir of their debtor had given them a free discharge. The man in Newgate told me, that his creditor died a few years before, after paying him ten times the amount of the debt in groats, and he was then able to supersede the action; but in twenty years his friends, or connections in the world, as he termed it, being all dead; and having been so long habituated to one mode of life, in which by services to new-comers he gained a living, he felt the greatest terror at the idea of being ejected from a habitation which had become natural to him, and which time had changed from a prison to an asylum. Persons who wish to inform themselves of all the villanies and extortions to which the system of arbitrary imprisonment for debt is liable, should consult *Mr. Pearce's late publication on the Abuses of the Law.*

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ditor, as far as it goes, and not expect, in part of liquidation, the blood, bones, and marrow, of the victims of his credulity or avarice?

It is impertinent in the opposers of this law to speak of the relief which they say it affords to swindlers. No swindler is or can be enlarged by it. All fraudulent transactions are excluded from relief by an express clause. Swindlers continue also as much as ever obnoxious to the criminal law, and the civil law as it stood, effected as little relief in the recovery of property from swindlers, as is pretended in regard to this new bill. Nor does it appear by past experience that swindlers, or any class of swindling creditors, enjoy an immunity from this bill. Among the 2400 liberated in London, a large majority were unfortunate and unhappy persons, who but for this statute would have been borne down to their graves by the oppression of debts, which they could never pay, or they must have suffered imprisonments without any prospect of relief. Old and young, industrious and idle, wise and foolish, male and female, virtuous and vicious, have all stood at the bar of the court created by this statute; and, after surmounting the opposition and cross-examinations of their creditors, have happily been liberated.—I say *happily* liberated, even though some score of them might have merited perpetual imprisonment; for was it not better that the whole should be liberated, however culpable some might have been, than that many hundreds of unfortunates should have been doomed to interminable miseries? Are we on this subject to reverse all the axioms, even of criminal jurisprudence; and are we to punish ninety-nine who are innocent lest one guilty should escape?\*

In a word, then, I conjure the humane and intelligent part of my countrymen to

\* I should diminish the utility of these remarks, if I forbore to state, as general conclusions, founded on the disclosures before this busy tribunal, that, in nine cases out of ten, the original cause of insolvency arose from negotiating accommodation bills. These led the parties into labyrinths, from which they never could extricate themselves. That legislature therefore would honour itself, which should, by some special enactments, such as those which I formerly pointed out, (see *Monthly Mag.* for September, 1810,) prevent inexperienced persons from rushing into this gulph of destruction, just as a moth rushes into a candle. Another great cause of ruin appears in the costs of attorneys in vexatious suits, against which, to the disgrace of our

make themselves acquainted with the spirit and the provisions of this law, before they suffer themselves to be misled by false statements and interested reasonings. They will then, I persuade myself, hail it as a signal triumph of reason and benevolence over the prejudice of custom, and the tyranny of avarice. Among our laws on the subject of property, they will find it a ray of sun-shine breaking into a cavern of darkness. To the weak and helpless, they will discover that it serves as a guardian against the caprice of the strong and wealthy, and places those under the protection of dispassionate authority who, without such aid, were liable to become the victims of hatred, revenge, and insatiable avarice. And, on whichever side they view it, they will find that its tendency is to break the galling chains of hopeless and penniless prisoners, serving to restore thousands to the bosoms of their afflicted families, affording them an opportunity of paying their creditors, giving them a chance of retrieving the errors of inexperience or credulity, and enabling them to become useful and respectable members of society.

Ought more—need more—be urged in favour of any human law? Considered merely as an alternative in a choice of difficulties—its only errors are those of charity and beneficence. But, estimated as one of those contrivances of wisdom, by which man endeavours to confer perfection on his establishments, its faults, though magnified by the prejudices of inordinate self-love, can never be made more evident or conspicuous, than the spots in the ALL-GLORIOUS SUN.

#### COMMON SENSE.

P.S. A petition having been presented against the Act *in toto*, from the Common Council of London, and Mr. Serjeant Best having denounced it in the House of Commons, it seems likely that some alterations will be proposed in the present session of parliament. The principle of the bill cannot be amended, but in the following particulars, its practice may doubtless be greatly improved:—

1. The court should consist of three Judges instead of one. No human being

jurisprudence, there exists no check, in civil cases, like that of grand juries in criminal ones. The enormous costs of a civil suit, are an evil against which the inoffensive ought to be tenderly guarded by special enactments; and it appears that a full third of the insolvent cases which have come before the court, have been created by the costs and extortions of inexorable attorneys.

ought



ought ever to be trusted with unrestricted powers; and, above all men, no English lawyer, a class of the community whose professional subtleties lead them, in spite of good moral dispositions, into as many labyrinths and erroneous conclusions, as the school-men in the dark ages fell into, from an equal use and abuse of logic.

2. On all points in which the three Judges do not agree, the parties should be at liberty to appeal to a court, composed of one Judge and of a Jury, drawn in equal proportions from Middlesex, Surry, and Westminster; this court to sit one week in every month.

3. Written notices should be sent one month before the application for discharge to every creditor, which notices should also exhibit an abstract of the totals of the debts and effects.

4. The assignees should appoint a meeting of the creditors within twenty-one days after their appointment, by circular letters, and send an abstract of the debts and effects, as sworn before the court.

5. An allowance to the debtor, as a guard against the necessity and motive for fraud, should be made of one-fifth of the effects, provided it do not exceed 150*l.*; the same to be selected and estimated by three persons, one named by the court, one by the creditors, and one by the debtor.

6. A special reward of one hundred pounds to be paid for discoveries of concealments over and above the proportion of the property now allowed.

7. Once a year, on request from the assignees, or three of the chief creditors, the discharged debtor, on one month's notice, to be required to state the nature and value of his property, a dividend being to be made on such amounts as exceed treble the fifth allowed as above.

8. In all cases of debtors and creditors, the decision and agreement of three-fourths of the creditors in number and amount, the proposal having been submitted to the whole, shall be binding on the other fourth, so as to preclude the necessity of seeking relief under the bankrupt laws, or this bill, whenever three-fourths are satisfied with any proposed arrangement.

9. Debts of the crown to be concluded by the agreements of other creditors, and by the provisions of the laws in regard to debtors generally, the same general principles of equity applying to crown debts as to all others, and the crown being more able to bear its proportion of losses than private creditors; whereas, at present, without the plea of necessity, and therefore of justice, the claims of the crown usually involve debtors and creditors in one common loss, and often in irretrievable ruin.

10. No person shall be allowed to ob-

tain his discharge under this bill, who has obtained goods from any creditor, for which he had no probable means of paying, or who re-sold or pawned such goods, or the major part thereof, not being a dealer in the same, for less than they cost him, or who assigned them in preference to another creditor, within 12 months after he obtained the same, if for not less than 50*l.* and more than 100*l.*; or 18 months if between 100*l.* and 300*l.*; or 24 months if above 300*l.*

11. For the purpose of satisfying the creditors, in regard to the disposition of the property, the debtor applying for discharge should give an exact account of all his receipts and disbursements, within three months previously to his being in custody; also a list of all bills, notes, bonds, assignments, or securities which he has granted, or negotiated, within the same period; and likewise an account of the sales of all real property which may have been in his possession, within two years.

12. Cases of uncertificated bankrupts should be heard and decided in the same manner as that of other debtors; and, if no fraud or reservation of property is substantiated, they should be discharged like other debtors, under the act.

#### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ON Monday, September 7, 1812, about 12 o'clock at noon, as I was travelling along the turnpike road, I observed, about two hundred yards before me, something rising from the middle of the road, which appeared like a quantity of steam, or smoke, issuing rapidly from a narrow aperture (perhaps six or eight inches in diameter,) in the surface; but, on my nearer approach, I perceived it to be dust. It immediately ascended, in a compact column, to the height of fifty or sixty feet, where it expanded, and was soon lost in the surrounding atmosphere.

I would further observe, that the air was unusually calm at the time; and, although I particularly examined the ground, I could not discover any traces to mark the precise spot whence it issued.

The time from its first rising from the earth, till its dispersion, could not be more than half a minute.

Would not the same cause, acting upon a body of water, have produced what is commonly termed a water-spout?

C. S.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last TWELVE MONTHS at CARLISLE.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.  Inches.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Wind.	
	High.	Low.	Mean	High.	Low.	Mean.			W.	E.
									S.W. S. & S.E.	N.E. N. & N.W.
January . . .	41	2	24.47	30.20	28.75	29.646	.44	12	10	21
February . . .	47	20	35	30.47	29.12	30.02	1.12	10	15	13
March . . .	56	24	38.21	30.58	28.72	29.807	.93	12	13	18
April . . .	65	35	48.7	30.34	29.15	29.837	4.31	18	19	11
May . . .	62	34	47.18	30.64	29.60	30.087	.51	5	7	24
June . . .	67	38	53.32	30.46	29.71	30.087	1.50	9	6	24
July . . .	79	47	59.5	30.28	29.56	29.923	3.61	17	25	6
August . . .	69	42	57.74	30.47	29.37	29.91	2.09	17	20	11
September . .	69	37	55.7	30.48	29.45	30.091	.96	8	13	17
October . . .	61	30	45.85	30.41	29.14	29.8	3.01	15	21	10
November . .	53	18	40.07	30.26	29.12	29.676	4.16	18	14	16
December . .	55	21	38.1	30.21	28.72	29.631	4.92	15	16	15
Annual Mean .			45.32	Ann. Mean		29.8763	27.56	156	179	186
							Total.	Tot.	Tot.	Tot.

*General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle during the year 1814.*

*January* was remarkable for the intense frost and great falls of snow, which prevailed in every part of the United Kingdom. For a particular account of the temperature, and other phenomena of the weather experienced here, see *Monthly Magazine* for March, p. 121.

*February.*—During this month we had some mild and pleasant days, but the nights were generally frosty. On the morning of the 6th, about eight inches depth of snow fell, which, on the 9th, was nearly all dissolved in this neighbourhood; and the rivers here also cleared of the ice. The weather was very dry, and the latter half of the month was fair throughout.

*March.*—From the beginning till the 21st, was an uninterrupted succession of severe frost: the average temperature from the 28th of last December, to this time, (three months,) is no higher than 32°, the freezing point, which is an extreme of cold for the same period, probably unprecedented in this climate: the last ten days of this month were uniformly mild and pleasant.

*April.*—The weather continued mild and genial, and exceedingly favourable for the season, till the 23d, when a fall of rain commenced, which, without ceasing, continued for forty-eight hours:

during the remainder of the month we had some heavy rains, particularly on the 28th, which was wet throughout.

*May* was extremely cold and droughty, with strong parching easterly winds; the average temperature being 1° lower than that of the preceding month: white frosts were very prevalent, and we frequently saw strong ice; scarcely any rain fell, the 51 parts of an inch in the table was chiefly sleet, which fell on the 23d, and on the following morning all the mountains visible from this place were capped with snow.

*June*, excepting the 14th and 15th, which were very sultry, was a continuation of most unseasonable cold weather; in the former part of the month, the nights were frosty, when ice was often observed in the mornings; it was also very droughty, and the brisk parching easterly winds which prevailed were extremely injurious to vegetation.

*July* continued droughty and very cold for the season, till the 23d, when we experienced a sudden change to sultry and oppressive heat, which prevailed during the remainder of the month: in the night of the 25th we had some vivid lightning, and on the 28th and 29th an excessive quantity of rain, when nearly the whole 3.61 inches in the table fell on these two days.

*August.*—The first six and the last eight days of this month were very sultry;



try; the rest was uncommonly cold for the season; the weather was showery and rather unfavourable for the harvest.

*September* was a succession of exceedingly fine weather; twenty-three days were brilliant and serene, and the sky generally cloudless; the trifling quantity of rain (.96) fell in light showers between the 20th and 28th. On the evening of the 11th we were visited by a singularly beautiful and interesting aurora borealis; soon after twilight, two luminous arches appeared in the northern hemisphere; the altitude of the centre of the smaller one, from the horizon, about  $12^{\circ}$ ; the other, which was very brilliant, extended across the heavens from the south-west to the north-east, its centre at first about  $5^{\circ}$  north of the zenith; this rainbow like arch was about  $4^{\circ}$  in breadth, it moved slowly over the zenith to the southward, and in three-quarters of an hour disappeared; during the receding of this arch to the southward, the smaller one increased in altitude by a uniform motion, keeping concentric to it till it became invisible; immediately after the disappearance of the arch, active streamers darted from the north, and in a short time nearly the whole hemisphere was most beautifully illuminated; this phenomenon continued with uncommon splendour till midnight, when it gradually disappeared. The luminous arches crossed the magnetic meridian at right angles. The last aurora borealis, previously observed here, was in Feb. 1807.

*October.*—The first ten days were fair and brilliant; the remainder was chiefly wet, with intervals of serene and pleasant weather; the temperature of this month was remarkably variable: we frequently experienced a change of upwards of twenty degrees within the space of twelve hours. On the 16th we had some lightning and a peal of thunder, it being the only time thunder was heard in this city during this year: some smart frosty nights occurred, and on the 25th snow was observed on the neighbouring mountains.

*November.*—The greater part of this month was very wet and gloomy. The 20th, 21st, and 22d, were intense frost: on the 21st, the thermometer was as low as  $18^{\circ}$ : the mountains were generally capped with snow.

*December.*—During the former half of this month, we had some most unseasonable mild weather, accompanied with excessively heavy rains, which made the rivers here overflow their banks to a greater extent than we have witnessed

for many years. The destructive hurricanes which occurred on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, and which prevailed all over the kingdom, were felt here with great severity; chimnies were blown down, and the roofs of a great many buildings considerably damaged, but fortunately nothing very serious happened. On the 20th, a frost commenced, with a strong parching east wind, which continued till the 29th; the two last days of the year were mild and showery. In the beginning of the month we had some heavy falls of snow, which soon dissolved, and the surrounding mountains were frequently observed to be perfectly white.

Carlisle; Jan. 2, 1815.

W. PITT.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I BEG to trouble you with one line as to pokers. I have for several years had all mine pierced below the bright part, and a round pin put through, extending about an inch on each side. When the poker is inserted in the grate the least turn of the wrist leaves it so secure that it cannot fall out; or a cross piece might answer still better.

H. T. B.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS on the GRECIAN TRAGIC DRAMA.

**Æ**SCHYLUS is supposed to have written seventy tragedies. Of these only seven remain. If the number ascribed to him excites surprize, the improbability will be much diminished by considering that among them might be many short and occasional interludes.

1. The first in order is the "Prometheus Chained." Extravagant as the fable of this drama must now appear, it displays great force and sublimity of genius, blended with a wild and terrible magnificence. The poet composed three tragedies on the Story of Prometheus, of which, this alone, has survived the wreck of time. The first exhibited the crime of Prometheus, which seems to have been his endeavour to civilize the human race, and render them happy. The second, or that which is now extant, makes a tremendous display of the punishment of this great delinquent, who was doomed by Jupiter to be chained to a wild and desolate rock, frowning over the sea; exposed to a ravaging eagle, or, as other authorities equally authentic state, a vulture, by which his liver, daily growing, was destined to be daily consumed.

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In



In these circumstances, he refuses with scorn to make the submission required of him; prescient that fate to which Jupiter himself was subject, ordained his deliverance; which was at length, according to the eternal and immutable decree, equally binding upon gods and men, effected by the hand of Hercules. This constituted the subject of the third Promethean drama.

2. The second tragedy is styled, "The Suppliants." These Suppliants were the fifty daughters of Danaus, who sought refuge on the coast of Argos, where Pelasgus then reigned, from the persecution of their uncle Egyptus, whose wicked purpose it was to marry them to his fifty sons. This tragedy is not without its beauties, and the character of Pelasgus is that of a monarch, just, wise, and beneficent; but, compared with the former, the Suppliants is a feeble drama, and the subject too nearly approaches to burlesque.

3. "The Seven Chiefs against Thebes." This is a stately and dignified performance; and the story, so celebrated in antiquity, had its origin doubtless in traditionary facts. Such were the high ideas entertained of the virtue of patriotism, that Eteocles, though the original aggressor, was venerated as the defender of Thebes; and Polynices, the injured party, who brought a foreign army against the city which gave him birth, was held accursed. And, after the death of the two brothers, it was decreed by the rulers of the Theban state, that the former should be interred with honour, and the corpse of Polynices

"Cast out unburied to the dogs a prey."

In this play, there is much more of description than of action. It is remarkable, that Iocasta, equally wretched as queen, as mother, and as wife, is not introduced, named, or even alluded to in it. The most animated scene is that in which the Seven Chiefs, their persons, characters, and devices on their shields, are successively delineated. But description soon becomes tedious, and it is difficult not to acquiesce in the criticism of Pere Brumoy, who says, "*Cette Scene est fort longue et n'a pu être intéressante que pour les Atheniens qui connoissent Thebes et les Chefs dont on va parler.*" We are at length informed, that—

"The city is preserved, the brother kings  
Are fallen, each slaughter'd by the other's  
hand."

This is followed, and the play concluded, by a scene, in which a herald appears,

and denounces the curses of the Theban state against Polynices.

"In death, the vengeance of his country's  
gods

Pursues him; for he scorn'd them, and  
presum'd

To lead a foreign host and storm the town:  
Be this then his reward, to be expos'd

To ravenous birds—unhonour'd of the  
rites

That grace the dead."—"So say the  
Theban rulers."

This language awakens the heroic spirit of his sister, Antigone, who replies:—

"And to these Theban rulers I declare,  
If none besides dare bury him, myself  
Will do that office; heedless of the danger;  
And think no shame to disobey the state,  
Paying the last sad duties to a brother."

This forms the subject of a drama, rendered interesting by the genius of Sophocles.

4. "Agamemnon." This is a noble tragedy; the *chef d'œuvre* of Æschylus: the subject is grand, and the execution in all respects equal to it. The play opens with the long-expected appearance of that joyful signal, which had been previously fixed upon to denote the fall of Troy:—

"The fire that from the top of Ida sent  
It's streaming light, blazed jocund to the  
steep

Of Lemnos—Athos' sacred head receiv'd  
The mighty splendor—It mounts the  
summit

Of Arachné, which, with towering pride  
looks down

On Argos."

After an interval of gratulation and triumph, Agamemnon appears in person, and the speech by which he announces himself, is worthy of the great and magnanimous leader of the Grecian host. "The King of King's beloved of Jove."

"To Argos first, and to my country gods  
I bow with reverence, by whose holy  
guidance,

On Troy's proud walls I pour'd their righteous  
vengeance,  
And now revisit safe my native soil," &c.

Clytemnestra, the remorseless and abandoned Clytemnestra, receives her lord with all the fascinating arts and wiles of female perfidy:—

"——— At thy return,  
The gushing fountains of my tears are  
dried;

Welcome as land, which the tossed mariner  
Beyond his hope describes. Welcome as  
day,

After a night of storms, with fairer beams  
Returning; welcome as the liquid lapse  
Of fountain to the thirsty traveller."

Agamemnon



Agamemnon is accompanied by Cassandra, daughter of Priam, the royal prophetess, whose fate it was ever to predict the truth, and never to be believed. This high-born virgin he recommends to the care of Clytemnestra, who affects to receive the illustrious captive with every mark of kindness. Agamemnon and Clytemnestra having withdrawn themselves, Cassandra, who had hitherto remained silent, wholly unmoved by the soft words of Clytemnestra, being left alone with the chorus, is suddenly seized with the prophetic *furor*, and frantically exclaims:—"Wo! wo! O Earth! Apollo, O Apollo!" Upon the subsequent demand of explanation from the chorus, a scene ensues which must be classed among the chief efforts of tragedy; and the fate of Agamemnon, with the preceding and succeeding calamities of the house of Atreus, is depicted and deplored in all the dark, but magnificent imagery of poetic enthusiasm. At the conclusion of this terrific scene, the voice of Agamemnon is heard within, exclaiming, that he has received a deadly wound: and a second time, that he is basely murdered: immediately after which, Clytemnestra appears, and avows, with pride and exultation, the horrid deed:—

"Entangled in the gorgeous robe that  
shone  
Fatally rich; I struck him twice, and twice  
He groan'd, then died."

The character of Clytemnestra is admirably supported in the following scenes; and Egisthus, her paramour and accomplice in the murder, and the sworn enemy of Agamemnon, also boasts in the spirit of a Zanga:—

"All this plan of ruin was mine, reckless  
Of what ensues; e'en death were glorious  
Now that he prostrate lies, caught in  
My vengeance."

The sequel of this horrid story, occupies the two next tragedies of this great poet; and they contain likewise very great, though, from the nature of the fable, not equal beauties or equal interest with the first part.

5. "The Choephoræ, on Bearers of Libations to the Tomb." The scene of this tragedy, as of the former, is at Argos, before the royal palace. Orestes, the only son of the slaughtered monarch, and as yet a child at the period of his assassination, was, in consequence of that event, conveyed to the court of Strophius, King of Phocis, his uncle; and, after the lapse of some years, being

grown up to man's estate, he secretly, and in disguise, returned to Argos, with the full purpose of vengeance on the murderers. But, in the first place, repairing to the tomb of his father, and according to the custom of ancient times, making thereon the offering of his hair, as indicatory of his grief and affection, he sees a train of females advancing from the palace, and bringing libations to the tomb; whence the tragedy derives its name: and it closes with the terrific and bloody sacrifice, not only of Egisthus, but of his mother, Clytemnestra, by the enraged and pitiless Orestes: an act of very doubtful moral rectitude. In this play, the murder of Egisthus precedes that of Clytemnestra.

6. "The Furies." This is the termination of the same story. Orestes had shed the blood of his mother by the express command of the oracle of Apollo; yet he is haunted by the furies and driven to distraction. His sufferings were regarded by the generality, as the just punishment of parricide: for no authority, it was supposed, could sanction so direful an act. At length an appeal being made to Minerva, that goddess referred the cause to the court of Areopagus. The trial took place, and on counting the shells, they were found equal; Minerva, herself, giving her vote in favour of Orestes, who is consequently acquitted of moral guilt, and the Furies declare themselves appeased. Thus we are ingeniously given to understand, that though the act of Orestes might be vindicated, on the ground of strict and rigorous justice, it was too horrid in its nature to deserve the meed of pure and virtuous applause.

7. "The Persians." This fine drama represents the confusion and consternation of the court of Susa, on the intelligence of the battle of Salamis. Distracted by opposing counsels, the ghost of Darius, invoked by the assembled chiefs and satraps of the empire, arises, and with theatric dignity, not inferior to any other ghost, warns them not to continue the war against Greece, as perseverance will produce only a succession of disasters. A more refined piece of flattery, no poet ever offered on the altar of national vanity; and no people, perhaps, were ever more gratified by such incense, than the Athenians; nobly conscious of their own personal, political, and intellectual superiority.

On a general review of the existing dramas of this great poet, it is impossible to sum up his character better, than in



the words of Quintilian:—*Tragadius primus in lucem Æschylus protulit, sublimis, et gravis, et grandiloquus sæpe usque ad vitium; sed rudis in plerisque, et incompositus.*—Quint. L. x. c. 1.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
YOU will much oblige a constant reader of your useful publication, if you would enquire, among your numerous correspondents, for a specific for the cure of sheep that are seized with a sort of vertigo, called by us "turn giddy." They are mostly subject to the disease when one year old; and, by a constant inclination to turn round, it causes them to waste in their flesh, and carries off great numbers in about two weeks after they are attacked with the disorder.

A HEREFORDSHIRE FARMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
I HEREWITH send you a copy of Dr. Spencer's plans for "A FREE GOSPEL." I am desirous to observe on the words "and an elder of a Christian Society," that this is not insisted upon as a condition of learning, but you are to understand that the object is to qualify persons to become elders of Christian Societies. And again, with respect to the time mentioned, Mr. S. says, he finds that his pupils may begin to teach at the end of the first year; and that, consequently, their education may be completed in less than half the time he at first thought would be necessary.

Bristol.

THOS. PHILIPPS.

#### A FREE GOSPEL.

To the Lovers of Divine Revelation, who are desirous of promoting the Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures throughout the whole World, the following Outline of a Plan for forming Christian Tutors, and Teaching Elders of Christian Societies, is respectfully submitted.

Every pupil is to be gratuitously taught to become a tutor of other pupils, and an elder of a Christian society. No pupil or tutor is to be withdrawn from his secular occupation for more than two hours each day. Every pupil is to engage to instruct, when he shall be able, four other pupils, if they can be procured, upon the same free terms on which he is to receive instruction himself. No tutor or elder is to receive any emolument for his instructions. No person is to become a Christian elder of a congregation before he is about thirty years of age, and, therefore, not to become a pupil till he is about twenty.

As the tutors and elders are to receive no emolument for their instructions, so none are to be encouraged to become pupils, tutors, or elders, who have not the probable means of supporting themselves and families by their fortunes, professions, or trades.

The time the pupils are to devote to their studies, is two hours each day for six years. During the first three years they are to be taught their own language grammatically, the Hebrew of the Old Testament, the Greek of the Septuagint translation, and of the New Testament. And, during the remaining three years, the pupils are, for their greater improvement, for one hour every day, to teach pupils English, Hebrew, and Greek. And for one hour they are to be taught what is further necessary to enable them to read well, and explain clearly, the New Testament in public: namely, the geography and natural history of the countries where the Scriptures were written—the history of the four great empires with which the Jews were connected—the customs of the Jews and other Eastern nations—Christian ecclesiastical history—the elements of natural philosophy, of logic, and of rhetoric. The pupils having, at the end of six years, completed their course of studies, are, for three years more, to teach their pupils what they themselves shall have learnt during the last three years of their own education.

The following calculation shews, that if one teacher complete the education of four pupils in six years, and the four pupils shall each of them have begun the education of four other pupils at the end of three years, the education of those pupils will be finished at the end of nine years; and they will have had in train sixty-four pupils, whose education will be completed at the end of twelve years, and so on, till all the world might soon be instructed in the knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures in the languages in which they were originally written.

Teacher.....1	
Pupils.....4	Years 6
16.....	9
64.....	12
256.....	15
1,024.....	18
4,096.....	21
16,384.....	24
65,536.....	27
262,144.....	30
1,048,576.....	33
4,194,304.....	36
16,777,216.....	39
67,108,864.....	42
268,435,456.....	45
1,073,741,824.....	48

The author of the above plan is aware that it cannot be carried into execution in its fullest extent with respect to number;



but that it may in a sufficient degree, he is so fully persuaded, that he is ready to put it to the test, if a sufficient number of proper pupils shall offer.

Bristol, Feb. 7, 1814. B. SPENCER, M.D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just been the calm observer of a dispute, carried on with much acrimony, about the actual areal measure of an estate, which has lately changed hands; which dispute originated from the following circumstances:—

The recent purchaser, with a view of satisfying himself that the purchase really included the number of acres indicated in the deed, caused the whole to be re-surveyed by a gentleman, whom he considered eminently qualified. The result of whose survey varied so materially from that of the person who had preceded him, as to occasion a very considerable difference in the estimated purchase-money. When the period arrived for the payment of the final instalment, the purchaser claimed an allowance to the amount of this difference. To support this claim he produced his own surveyor's map; to which was opposed the map of the surveyor on the other side. Map thus opposed to map, and both being executed with neatness almost inimitable, left the parties so little to say, that, each relying on the accuracy of his own, and the ability and integrity of his own surveyor, it was mutually determined to leave the final decision to the surveyors themselves. The surveyors met; and it was soon made to appear that all this difference had arisen from one having given what he called the *horizontal*, and the other the *hypothénusal*, or superficial, measure. It is almost unnecessary to remark, that each defended his own as the true method, and condemned that of his opponent as altogether erroneous—it was *e converso*, right and wrong, and an adjustment in this way became impossible.

The confession of my own incompetency, must be my apology for presenting you with this detail. If deemed eligible, its insertion in your invaluable Magazine is earnestly requested, as well as the following queries:—

1. Whether is the *horizontal*, or the *hypothénusal*, the right or saleable measure of lands?

2. Are there any circumstances under which one mode of mensuration is to be preferred to the other; and, if there are, what are they?

Though many of your intelligent and professional readers may smile at these questions, it is hoped they will receive such a reply as will render it unnecessary to repeat them; it being obvious, that something is to be done to emancipate science from error, and to correct innovation.

Chapel-en-le-Frith,  
Dec. 26, 1814.

VIATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read with great pleasure, in your Magazine for December, Mr. W. Deacon's letter respecting coffee, and I take the liberty to point out to him, and to your readers, what I take to be an error, taken (if I understand rightly) from *Le Spectacle de la Nature*, and this respects the introduction of the coffee-trees from Java into Martinico. In the eighth volume of Labat's *Voyage aux Antilles*, is a certificate from the captain of the quarter, and some other public functionaries, with respect to the state of the coffee tree, then just introduced into Martinico from the *Jardin du Roi*, at Paris. I quote from memory, not having this or any books, on this side of the Atlantic. This, I think, was dated about the year 1720 or 1721. Labat hopes, that the introduction of the coffee-tree may, in time, compensate for the loss of the cocoa-trees, which, from some unknown cause, had then recently perished. I have no means of getting at Labat here, but the book is not, I believe, very scarce; and a copy of this certificate might interest such of your readers as have any curiosity on this question.

It would be desirable to learn from what part of the world the tree was procured that was presented by the magistrates of Amsterdam to Louis the XIVth, in 1714;—it is probable from the Levant.

A very respectable proprietor, at Demerary, is interesting himself in procuring for that colony, the Mocha coffee-tree, thinking that it will greatly improve the quality of coffee there. I am of opinion, however, that the difference arises more from diversity of soil, and, perhaps, difference of cultivation and curing, than from any difference in the seed; for I conceive it very likely that the origin of all our trees is from that quarter of the East. A few ripe berries of the coffee, taken out there, would, I have no doubt, easily germinate, and



and determine the question of superiority. Twenty-five years ago, or thereabout, I remember the Society of Arts advertised a gold medal for bringing home a certain quantity of coffee in the Cherry. I never heard if it was attempted.

I observe that your correspondent states, on the authority of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, that, in 1808, the quantity of coffee there had increased to 28,000,000 lbs. I had been taught to believe it was much more. By the return for taxes of the United Colony of Demerary and Essequibo, it appears that the quantity of coffee, in the year 1810, was 21,139,920 Dutch lbs. to which adding 9 per cent. for difference of weight, it will make 23,000,000 lbs. and, if to this Berbice be added, for which I have no data, I apprehend the quantity stated, as produced by Jamaica, will be exceeded. It is true that this was a very productive year; it must, therefore, not be taken as an average: it is also true that it was a most ruinous year to the planter—heavy expence was incurred to get in and prepare a large crop, and taxes were paid on a commodity which, when it came to market, was wholly unsaleable. The long deteriorated state of the coffee market, and the annihilation of the African trade, having put a stop to the cultivation of new lands in this colony, many coffee estates have, of late, been converted into sugar ones; and, it is probable, that the quantity of coffee produced in it will be considerably diminished. The torrent of prejudice that has been swelled, by every art in Europe, against the colonists on the subject of the slave trade, has borne down all before it, and it is vain for us to attempt to oppose it. Too many inducements yet exist to that cheap *humanity*—that economical *philanthropy*, which, exercised wholly at the expence of the fortunes and lives of others, brings home such ample and liberal returns of self-applause, and of mutual gratulation to its authors, for my feeble pen to oppose it; but the time is coming when it will be found that, in spite of all abstract reasoning, in the exact proportion to the facility or difficulty of procuring negro labourers, the colonies of all nations will flourish or decline; and neither kidnapping Chinese, or any other Eutopian substitute that has fallen within the scope of my observation, will supply their place.

AGRICOLA OCCIDENTALIS.

Bath, December 19, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PERCEIVE in the last number of your Magazine, the notice of a new edition of Dr. Lettsom's Naturalist's and Traveller's Companion: I am not aware from what source your information has been derived, or from whom it has been obtained: I beg leave, however, as the subject has been brought before your readers, to state, that I have in preparation an edition of that valuable work, in which it is proposed to add an account of the recent discoveries in the several branches of science therein treated of, and this will be executed under the author's inspection. The publisher of any pirated copy will be immediately prosecuted.

T. J. PETTIGREW.

Bolt-court, Fleet-st. Dec. 22, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I N perusing the Latin classics, there are no synonyms which puzzle me more than the two verbs *Invenire* and *Reperire*. I have consulted the best authorities on the subject, I have examined Stephans, Faber, Facciolati, Gesner, and other lexicographers, but without success. Their distinctions are either vague, or proved by indisputable evidence to be false. I have also consulted Dumenil, Hill, and Crombie, of whom the two first professedly treat of synonyms; but I have not received from them any clear and certain information on the subject. The last of these writers, indeed, in his excellent work the *Symbola Critica*, has shewn, that the explanation of these words, given by preceding authors, is erroneous; notwithstanding, however, his extensive acquaintance with the Latin classics, and his acknowledged metaphysical *acumen*, he seems to me to have himself failed; for, though he has detected the errors of preceding writers, and evinced the probability that *Invenire* is the generic term, the specific difference between it and *Reperire*, he has not, in my judgment, clearly explained. If such Philologists have failed in investigating the real distinction between these two verbs, it will naturally be inferred, that their failure is owing, not to a deficiency in critical talent, but to the difficulty of the subject. If any of your classical readers can furnish a satisfactory solution of this difficulty, by doing so, he will confer a favour on

PHILOLOGOS.

Winchester, Dec. 24, 1814.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE question respecting the Detonating Balls, as far as they relate to the ignition of gunpowder, has not been satisfactorily answered. Mr. Banks' mishap at Queen-square has been misrepresented, and made the ground-work of an attack against his good name.

There can be but one opinion as to the motive which induced Mr. Banks to come forward in the disinterested manner he did, as it does honour to his feelings: it was the defence "of an ingenious foreigner, then absent from the country." This speaks "trumpet-tongued" in his favour. As to the mishap itself, one cannot but regret it. "*Quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis*;" yet, the destructive canister held only three ounces!

The sarcasm contained in the paper to which I allude, is aimed against a tender point; it might have been spared. Is this the return? alas! that "a generous action should meet a base reward." The character of this respectable individual, as a tradesman, has nothing to fear from the puny assaults of a feeble mind. For myself, I can only say, that a finer electrical plate machine than that I have from Mr. Banks, cannot be desired. Its intensity and uniformity of action have been admired by numbers; nay, more, many have, on my suggestion, purchased electrical machines from Mr. B., who have uniformly expressed to me their approbation of, and satisfaction with them, tendering their acknowledgments for my recommendation.

From this digression, I pass to assert that the experiments detailed in that author's paper are any thing but conclusive, and that he was not warranted to form the deduction he has done; we may collect even from his own account, that the results were equivocal, and being subject to variation, are incomplete and unsatisfactory; besides, the spark elicited from the collision of steel and glass, would alone be sufficient to inflame gunpowder; therefore the whole becomes nugatory. I have placed the detonating ball in contact with gunpowder, between two smooth boards; the gunpowder was uniformly dispersed, never ignited; merely crushing the ball will not inflame gunpowder; the collision obtaining between the glass ball and iron may.

My experiments with fulminating silver have not been many. I put one of the balls with gunpowder on a plate of

iron, and exposed it to heat. The detonation of the ball was certainly accompanied with an inflammation of the gunpowder. I next, on a thin deal board put about half a grain of fulminating silver and gunpowder together; the time elapsed prior to the fulmination was considerable, from the wood being a slow conductor of heat; but, when this did occur, as in the former instance, the gunpowder was ignited. I have considered it but justice to mention these particulars; but it does not follow from hence that without the aid of heat such effects would take place; all I contend for is this, that neither a detonating ball nor fulminating silver will, by mere compression, ignite gunpowder.

With regard to the definition of Fire, technically called the "igneous element," it is the product, according to the theory of Chrichton, of the union of caloric and light, therefore not an element. The electrical spark, whether produced by friction, or that modification of excitement the voltaic circle, is capable of exciting heat and flame, but it is questionable whether this element resides in the agent acting on, or the material acted upon by it. Combustion is not the result of the union of substances with oxygen (according to the Lavoisierian theory), for many bodies combine with it, not exhibiting this effect. It is the consequent of the rapid union of bodies in opposite states of electricity; and when their relations are changed, they become either supporters of combustion or inflammable bodies, as the relation may be. The two agents must be positive and negative with respect to each other: thus when sulphur combines with some of the metals, and potassium with arsenic; and chlorine, fluorine, and iodine, are entitled to the appellation of "supporters of combustion," as well as oxygen.

From the tenor of Mr. Banks' observations on that day, it is evident, that he embraced a philosophical definition of the term "fire," and did not regard the subject through the perverted medium of vulgar prejudice or popular error.

I would not be mistaken—I applaud the Interdict which the magistrates of the metropolis have passed on the sale of the detonating balls to incautious individuals. A child e. g. might put one of them into its mouth, the consequence would be dreadful; if swallowed, the issue would be fatal. The force of these remarks will be readily admitted by Mr. Banks; all that he contended for, (as I presume)



presume) was merely, that these did not come within the meaning of the vague term "firework," to save the imposition of penalty.

Bishop's Stortford,  
Dec. 17, 1814.

J. MURRAY.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN page 428, vol. xxxv, I find a Poem, translated from the Swedish, entitled "The Child of Sorrow;" may I request you to peruse it with attention, and then to say, whether there is no resemblance between that and the Poem of Parnell's "An Allegory on Man." In my humble opinion there is. I would wish to be understood that it is not my intention to insinuate that the learned translator has been guilty of plagiarism, as I am confident, from the original productions I have seen from his pen, that he stands in no need of borrowing from others. Would Mr. H. inform me the author's name?

I beg also to observe, Mr. Editor, that there appears no common similarity, between the following lines of Aaron Hill's, and a stanza from a hymn in use of the Romish church.

"When Christ, at Cana's feast, by pow'r divine,  
Inspir'd cold water with the warmth of wine,  
See, cried they, while in red'ning tide it gush'd,  
The bashful stream hath seen its God and blush'd." Vide AARON HILL.

Compare the above with the following.

"And since the harden'd Jews mistook  
Both Beth'lem's star, and Jordan's brook;  
The waters, to reproach their sin,  
At Cana blush, and turn to wine."

The title of the above hymn is "Cru-  
delis Herodes Deum;" it is to be found  
in a book called "A Manuel of Prayers  
and Devotions," printed 1705; one of  
which, bearing the autograph of Lord  
Langdale, is in my possession.

Cambridgeshire.

H. G. R.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I CANNOT permit the misrepresen-  
tation of P. P. of Newington, in your  
last publication, on the subject of copper  
coinage, to pass uncorrected. I agree  
with him, that, unless the present oppo-  
sition to receiving counterfeit copper mo-  
ney and tokens, is well followed up, base  
imitations of good copper money will be  
forced into circulation; and that it is the

duty of persons in public offices to resist  
by every means, the introduction of that  
evil, which is for the present fortunately  
removed. So far P. P. is correct, but I  
am surprised that a writer in a public  
print should suffer himself to assert as  
a fact, without inquiry, or any founda-  
tion, a circumstance totally false, as  
that—"When you take the good old  
copper to the Mint, you are given weight  
for weight in the last new coinage, so  
that you do not get above seven new  
half-pence for nine old;" the contrary is  
the fact.

I can assert from my own knowledge,  
and I appeal to the principal brewers of  
London, for a confirmation thereof, that  
when persons, possessing old Tower half-  
pence, carry them to the Mint; and after  
examination they are found free from  
counterfeits, the proprietors receive the  
full value in drafts on the Bank of Eng-  
land.

J. C.

Dec. 2, 1814.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

A FRIEND, under the signature of  
I. K. in his remarks on the high  
price and restrictions on the importation  
of grain, inserted in your last number,  
page 496, alluding to a small pamphlet  
I published about two months since, on  
the Effects of Lowering the Rent of  
Land, and on the Corn Laws, says,  
"that I have endeavoured to prove that  
lowering the rent of land would very  
little affect the price of grain: and that,  
if the rent were lowered ten shillings  
per acre, calculating the average pro-  
duce of wheat at twenty-five bushels  
per acre, it would not be more than five  
pence per bushel." This I. K. grants,  
but adds, "if the land-owner enables  
the tenant to grow wheat five-pence  
per bushel lower, and the labourer, the  
wheelwright, the blacksmith, and every  
other artificer and tradesman, works for  
the farmer so much lower than he now  
can do, (by paying so high for provi-  
sions,) as equals five-pence per bushel  
for each of them, how many five-pences  
per bushel may the farmer afford to sell  
his grain (wheat) lower?"

Now, from the manner in which the  
question is asked, many of your readers  
will naturally conclude that a reduction  
of ten shillings an acre in the rent  
would enable the farmer to sell his  
wheat a considerable number of five-  
pences per bushel lower, and the public  
in general will be confirmed in their  
prejudices and erroneous opinions on the  
subject.



subject, and discontent excited, particularly among the lower orders; and, as the author has not stopped to give an answer himself to the question, I shall not scruple to do it, by answering—that, instead of the farmer being enabled to sell his wheat at a considerable number of five-pences per bushel lower, in consequence of the lower rate of wages at which the labourer, wheelwright, blacksmith, &c. could afford to work for him, owing to such reduction in the rent of land, he will not be enabled to sell it at more than one-tenth part of one five-pence per bushel less; the truth of which will be shewn below.

It is demonstrated, in the pamphlet mentioned above, that lowering the rent of land ten shillings per acre, would only produce a saving of *two farthings* per day to the labourer, manufacturer, mechanic, artificer, &c. It is therefore evident, that it would not produce any reduction in the rate of wages, or in the price of the implements with which they supply the farmer; and, were he to inform them that he expected they should lower their wages, and charge him a less price for his carts, ploughs, &c. on account of their savings of two farthings per day, owing to the lowering the rent of land, it would only excite a laugh amongst them, and they would think him scarcely in his senses, that he should expect them to lower their wages on account of these contemptible savings. With respect to all his domestic servants, male and female, it has likewise been demonstrated, that the savings to them would be only about one shilling per annum to each servant. In fact, the farmer would not be benefited at all by his work people, &c. obtaining wheat at five-pence per bushel cheaper in consequence of the rent of land being lowered.

To ascertain, however, how much per bushel lower the farmer could afford to sell his wheat, (but which, surely, must be an idle task, after what has been shewn above,) supposing wages to lower in proportion to the savings to the labourer, &c. owing to the rent of land being lowered; and these paltry savings not to be divided between the workmen and the farmer, but all to go into the latter's pocket, though, in reason, they ought to be divided, if a workman would accept of a moiety so perfectly insignificant.

Suppose then a farmer grows 100 acres of wheat annually, and the wear

and tear of his implements employed in its culture, including fifteen per cent. per annum on the value of the labour in the first cost of them, be equal to 80*l.* per annum, and the expence of labourers employed in the said culture, exclusive of the labour of all his domestic servants, be 70*l.* making 150*l.* an ample allowance. Suppose then, the raw material, and the duty on it, be equal in value to the labour of the mechanism in forming the implements: then the half of 80*l.* added to 70*l.* makes 110*l.* which is the value of the labour. Now, suppose the wages of a labourer, mechanic, &c. be equal, on an average, to 15*s.* per week;—it has been proved that the savings per day to the labourer, &c. by procuring wheat five-pence per bushel cheaper, owing to the rent of land being lowered, is only one half-penny, or  $\frac{1}{30}$ th part of his wages; therefore, 110*l.* divided by 30, gives 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the savings of the farmer, equal to nine-pence per acre, or one-third part of a penny per bushel, not one-tenth part of one five-pence, as stated above. Besides, the farmer, as well as every other person, would have additional taxes to pay, to make good a considerable deficiency in the public revenue, which would inevitably be produced by lowering the rent of land.

Those who are acquainted with agriculture know, with certainty, that, if a farmer were to pay no rent, his other expenses being the same, he could not grow corn at the present prices.

The real and sole cause of the high price of provisions, and of all other articles, are the destructive wars that have been waged within these last forty years, and which have involved the country in an overwhelming debt, and a load of taxes scarcely supportable. Though nations will never profit by experience, individuals will. The next war will most assuredly teach stockholders, or those who lend money to carry on wars, the folly of such a practice. The invention of the funding system is one of the greatest curses that ever afflicted mankind. Its evils are incessant and eternal, while others are of a transitory nature. Raise the supplies within the year, and wars will be less frequent and shorter; while the funding system renders them more frequent and of longer continuance.

To expect the prices of corn and other commodities to be low, while the country is struggling under a load of

taxes to the amount of more than one hundred millions annually, is as absurd and irrational as, to use the words of I. K. to attempt to regulate the winds, or the height of the tides.

An early insertion of these lines in your valuable Magazine, will oblige a constant reader from its commencement.

Allerton,

January 7, 1815.

GEO. BOOTH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the practice of several past years, I herewith transmit you an account of the dead-weights of the twenty-two animals for which premiums were lately awarded, at the Smithfield Club cattle-shew, in Goswell-street, by three experienced graziers appointed as judges of the shew, viz. Mr. Edward Auger, of Imberholme farm, near East Grinstead, Sussex; Mr. Richard Goord, of Milton, near Sittingborne, Kent; and Mr. George Watkinson, of Woodhouse, near Loughborough, Leicestershire. Since my last communica-

tion on this subject,\* his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the absent president of the club, liberally signified his wish, by a letter from Spain, to offer annually five extra premiums of plate, and as many gold medals, (of the value together of one hundred and twenty-five guineas,) to the feeders and breeders of the best oxen, sheep, and pigs, exhibited at the Christmas shew; and which Bedfordean premiums were awarded by the gentlemen above-mentioned, as in the following account.

The same twenty-five premiums, amounting to three hundred and thirty-five guineas, as last year, (including his Grace's,) have been offered for the shew on the 15th of December next; and in order to encourage as wide a competition as possible, it has been determined, that more than one premium shall not in future be awarded for any animal, except the best young grass-fed ox, in class vi. should happen to exceed in perfection the animals which are allowed oil-cake, in any of the preceding classes.

\* See an account of the prizes for 1813 vol. xxxvii. p. 217.

PRIZE OXEN.	Beef, lbs.	Loose Fat, lbs.	Hide and Horns, lbs.	Head, lbs.	Feet, lbs.	Blood, lbs.
Mr. John Westcar's 6-year old Hereford Ox, fed on hay and 500 oil cakes	1678 $\frac{1}{4}$	257	123	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	32
Mr. Joseph Als's 6-year old Sussex Ox, fed on grass and 150 oil-cakes	1224	168	106	48	28	60
Mr. Robert Masters' 4-year old Warwickshire Ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	1135	117	124	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
Mr. James King's 4-year old Durham Ox,* fed on grass, hay, and mangel-wurzel	1424	176	113	54	32	64
Mr. Robert Masters' 4-year old Scotch Ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	805 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	86	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	49
Mr. John Westcar's 6-year old Durham Cow, that has borne 3 calves, fed on grass, hay, Swedish turnips, and oil-cakes	1097 $\frac{1}{2}$	213	81	42	21	35
Mr. John Westcar, the Bedfordean premium, for his 5-year old Hereford Ox, fed on grass, hay, Swedish turnips, and oil-cakes	1207	208	104	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	41
Mr. Robt. Masters, the Bedfordean premium, for his 3-year and 8-months old Salopshire Ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	972	100	97	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	41

\* This Ox also gained another premium from the Club; and Bedfordean gold medals were awarded to Thomas Jefferies and Thomas Beache, as breeders.

PRIZE



PRIZE SHEEP.	No.	Mutton & Head. lbs.	Loose Fat, lbs.	Skin, lbs.	Blood, lbs.	Entrails &c. lbs.	Wt. alive. lbs.
Mr. John Wilkinson's three 22-months old new Leicester wethers, fed on grass, hay, and rape	1	129	16½	16½	7	18	187
	2	142	15	16½	5½	17½	197
	3	131	15½	17½	5	16	185
Mr. Thomas Moore's three 32-months old new Leicester wethers*, fed on grass and turnips	1	148½	16½	15½	5½	19½	206
	2	151½	17	16½	5½	19½	210
	3	148	15½	16½	5	17	202
Mr. John Elman's, jun. three 32-months old South down wethers,† fed on grass, hay, and turnips	1	108	14	14	5	27	168
	2	110½	13	15	5½	25½	168
	3	113	16	13	6	28	176

\* These sheep also gained a Bedfordean premium.  
† Ibid, and also a Bedfordean gold medal to the breeder; and one to Mr. Thomas Moore.

PRIZE PIGS.	No.	Pork, Head and Feet, lbs.	Loose Fat, lbs.	Blood, lbs.	Entrails, &c. lbs.	Weight alive, lbs.
Mr. William Hayward's 58-weeks old Oxfordshire pig, fed on barley-meal and the washings of spent malt		353	11	11	32	407
Mr. George Dodd's 38-weeks old Essex and Suffolk pig, fed on barley and pea-meal		197	5	9	25	236
Mr. George Dodd, a Bedfordean premium, for his three 32-weeks old Berks, Suffolk, and Essex pigs, fed on barley and pea-meal	1	224	7	6	42	279
	2	213	6	6	41	266
	3	185	4½	5	35½	230

And a Bedfordean gold medal was awarded to Messrs. J. and W. Weller, breeders.

In order, as fully as possible, to accomplish the important object of making known the breeders of the animals best adapted for the fat cattle markets, it has been determined, that no animals shall be shewn without their certificates mention the Christian and Sir-names, and residences of the breeders, and as much of the pedigrees of the animals as can be readily obtained; except of Scotch, Welsh, or Irish beasts, purchased of cattle dealers. The certificates must be delivered at my house, on or before the 9th of December. The printed bills, stating fully every condition of the next shew, with blank forms for the certificates, &c. are left for distribution as usual with Mr. Mitchell, draper, No. 7, Cloth Fair, Smithfield Market; and at

the *Agricultural Repository and Reading Room*, opposite the Pantheon, Oxford-street.

J. FAREY, Sec.

Jan. 14, 1815.

P.S. I beg to mention, for the information of your agricultural readers, that, from the very numerous documents, similar to the above, collected and preserved by the Smithfield Club, and from many others preserved at his Majesty's victualling-office at Deptford, &c. &c. Mr. Layton Cooke has drawn extensive and very accurate averages, and constructed tables therefrom; which, from having given the live-weight of a fat beast, sheep, or pig, shews by inspection its weight of meat, fat, &c.; and these tables, with many other things useful to farmers, may be seen and purchased at the *Agricultural Repository* above-mentioned.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of FERDINAND SMYTH STUART, M.D. MAJOR in the BRITISH ARMY, and GRANDSON of the DUKE of MONMOUTH.

**I**T is in vain that philosophy affects to despise all prejudices. Her most devoted disciples must entertain many from habit or inadvertency, and cherish others for their own sake, and for the pleasure they afford. Thus it is, in regard to illustrious descent. We may despise the ostentatious display of the pride of ancestry, and we may not admit this species of distinction as a substitute for virtue, or an apology for vice; yet there exists in the descendants of famous ancestors, a charm which fascinates, which commands respect, and which always excites the warmest sympathy when they are assailed by any of the calamities of ordinary life.

The public at large, and the sternest lover of republicanism, will therefore participate in one common feeling, on hearing the recent unhappy fate of one of the nearest descendants of the royal house of Stuart; and the occasion will justify a revival of certain historical particulars which have either been forgotten, or till now have been buried in the records of the family.

Dr. Ferdinand Smyth Stuart, the immediate object of this biography, was killed on the 20th of December last, in Bloomsbury-square, by the unfortunate circumstance of the carriage of a Mrs. KELLY, daughter of Mr. Dolland, in St. Paul's Church Yard, suddenly turning the corner of Southampton-street; when, being unable to escape in time, he was knocked down by the pole, and trampled on by the horses. He was carried alive to his residence, in Vernon Place, adjoining; but, in spite of every care, he expired on the 28th, leaving an amiable, but destitute, widow, two sons and a daughter.

No event could have been more ill-timed in the fate of this family. After buffeting with fortune in every part of the world, Dr. S. Stuart had determined, in this his 67th year, to avail himself of his experience and connections, by attempting to establish himself as a physician in the metropolis; and, so lately as the latter part of the previous November, had entered on his establishment in Vernon Place: just as he was beginning to be recognised by his friends, he met his death by this dismal catastrophe.

He was the only surviving son of Co-

lonel Wentworth Smyth, who was the son of James Duke of Monmouth, by Henrietta Maria Wentworth, Baroness of Nettlested, and grand-daughter of Thomas Earl of Cleveland. All our historians agree, that, before his execution, the Duke of Monmouth was refused the sacrament, by Drs. Tennison and Hooper, unless he confessed the sin and adultery in which he lived with Lady Wentworth,—his wife, the Countess of Buccleugh, being still alive. Dr. Smyth Stuart's papers inform us, that the Duke alledged that his first marriage was forced on him by his father, at the age of fifteen, before he was capable of making a proper choice; and that, having been married to Lady Wentworth, in his mature age, he considered her as his lawful wife before God and man. Be this as it may, Lady Wentworth, after the duke's execution, retired to her country seat, where she pined for nine months; and, dying of a broken heart, was buried at Teddington, in Bedfordshire.

Her infant son, then but two years old, and, as illegitimate, deprived of all inheritance, was conveyed to Paris by Colonel Smyth, an adherent of the Duke of Monmouth, who educated him, and left him his fortune. He afterwards engaged in the cause of the Stuart family, in 1715; and, concealing himself in the Highlands, continued to reside in Scotland. But engaging in the second attempt, in 1745, he was, a few years afterwards, being then in his 72d year, way-laid on a bridge, by three men of the royal army, in the hope of reward; when, in the struggle, he and two of them fell over the battlements into the river, and were all drowned!

His son, Ferdinand, the subject of this biography, was then only in his sixth year, and an orphan; his mother, a great grand-daughter of the same Duke of Monmouth, by Eleanor, daughter of Sir Robert Needham, having died three years before. This double affinity to the Stuart race, was probably the cause of the striking likeness which the late Dr. S. Stuart bore to all the portraits of Charles II. which indeed he might have adopted for his own. Nor will it diminish the interest of this narrative, when it is remarked, that his daughter, now in her seventeenth year, bears an exact similitude to all the portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, when of the same age. His eldest son, now in his ninth year,



is like that portrait of Charles II. where he is painted with a Newfoundland dog of his own height; and, doubtless, as he grows, his resemblance to the characteristics of his family, will increase.

The subject of this memoir received, however, amid the Grampian hills, a liberal education, and learnt English, as a foreign tongue, with Latin and French, in a country where four-fifths of the inhabitants speak Gaelic or Erse, and call the tongue of the Low-lands, Sassenach, or Saxon. In due time, he was removed to Aberdeen; and, having entered on the profession of a physician, he attended the lectures of Dr. Gregory, whom he always described "as a blessing sent from Heaven to serve mankind, and as an honour to human nature!" His first experiment in this profession was as surgeon to a Greenland-man, to which he was stimulated by a passion to see the polar regions, and he was in that respect highly gratified.

A fondness for travelling induced him to make a voyage to America, where the spirit of adventure led him to pass a considerable time among the Indians, in the back settlements; but he finally settled in Maryland, becoming a considerable proprietor of lands in Virginia, and occupying one of the delightful seats on the picturesque banks of the Potowmac. Here he combined the occupation of a cultivator, with that of a physician, when the commencement of the disputes between the colonies and the mother country rendered it necessary for every man to declare himself on one side or the other. As the republican, or liberty, party were in truth the descendants of the very families who had been driven from England by the intolerance of the Stuarts, and as Dr. S. Stuart inherited the political errors and prejudices of his family, which he cherished to the last day of his life, he became a staunch supporter of the pretensions of the mother country, and so bitter in his hatred of the modern round-heads, that his residence soon became unpleasant and dangerous.

Hence, abandoning his profession and the arts of peace, we find him in 1774 a captain in the Western Virginia troops, when he particularly distinguished himself in a severe action against the Indians; and, on the rebellion, as he always called it, breaking out, he openly attached himself to the British government, in a province where for three counties around him there was scarcely another loyalist. He was, in consequence, soon marked out

for public vengeance, and compelled to abandon his home, his fortune, and his family, in October, 1775. After encountering many dangers, the nearest British post being 320 miles from his residence, he joined the British army; and, being appointed a captain in the Queen's Royal Regiment of Rangers, was ordered on a most important and perilous expedition; but, after conducting the enterprise in perfect safety, nearly four hundred miles, on the day after he relinquished the charge, he was taken prisoner, and rigidly confined.

On the 30th of December, he escaped from a guard of 50 men, at the peril of his life, and travelled three hundred miles on foot, over the Alleganey mountain, the most inaccessible and extensive in the world, in an extremely rigorous winter, almost destitute of clothes and food, and encountered a series of dangers and hardships scarcely to be paralleled. He was however recaptured when nearly out of danger, and dragged seven hundred miles, bound with cords, and delivered up a prisoner at Philadelphia. Here he suffered captivity, during eighteen months, and subsisted only on bread and water, in dungeons, and in irons. Being ordered to be taken after the Congress, which had fled from Philadelphia to Baltimore, he was compelled to march one hundred and fifty miles in irons, forced on with bayonets, and covered with blood, occasioned by the irons and broken blisters. Unable to march any further, by the wounds and lacerations of the irons, he was thrown into the hold of a privateer, upon pig-iron and stones, the ballast of the vessel, where he was kept, *without food and clothes*, for three days and nights, in the snow that was falling fast through the hatches, *and still in irons*. At length, however, having again effected his escape, and having a fourth time undergone great hardships and dangers almost incredible, in passing down the great bay of Chesapeake, two hundred miles by water, and more than three hundred by land, through a hostile country, where he was well known, and while a high reward was offered for securing him, he got safe on board the Preston, then 21 miles out at sea, where he had been tossed about in a storm all night in a canoe. During these very hazardous escapes, he was, of course, under the necessity of expending considerable sums of money; but so ardent was his loyalty and zeal, that, on his arrival at New York, he declined accepting a very handsome gratuity, in money, from Sir William



William Howe, the British commander in chief. He afterwards did duty in the Loyal American Regiment, as a captain, and in the 42d, or Royal Highland regiment. Besides forty-five men in the Loyal American regiment, he raised a corps of one hundred and eighty-five chosen men, out of Clifton, Chambers, and Allen's regiments, at a very great expense. From that time he commanded his corps, as captain commandant, in the most active service, until he was attached, by his own choice, with all his men, to the Queen's Rangers.

He used to relate, that, during this period he refused high and flattering commissions from the Americans; that before he left his house, he defended it against a superior force, till one of his servants was killed, and himself dangerously wounded; that, while he was in the hands of the enemy, he prevented numbers of British prisoners from entering into the American army; that he hazarded his life in saving Detroit and Upper Canada from falling into the hands of the enemy; that, during his escape, he, by his advice and influence, preserved many loyalists from utter destruction, to the number of one thousand families; and that, in the Danbury expedition, with only ten men, he repulsed and drove back with fixed bayonets above one hundred of the enemy, who greatly harassed the rear of the British army, leaving nineteen dead on the field.—That, at the capture of Philadelphia, he discovered eighteen serviceable pieces of cannon concealed in the Delaware; that with a small detachment covering the woodcutters near Derby, being attacked by six times his force, he repulsed them, and killed more of the enemy than his detachment consisted of; that he was particularly distinguished at the action of Edgehill, against a great superiority of the very best troops of the enemy (Morgan's riflemen), pursuing them to the abattis of Washington's camp; that with only two men he went into the country beyond a considerable force of the enemy, at noon-day, and captured a very active partizan officer. That on the 1st of May, 1778, in the battle of the Crooked Billet, he totally routed nine hundred of the enemy, with only sixty-five officers and men of the Queen's Rangers, leaving two hundred dead in the field, and taking sixty-seven prisoners, with their waggons, baggage, &c. That, at Crosswick's Creek, upon Captain Stephenson being shot by his side,

he, with eighty men, attacked the enemy, consisting of two thousand five hundred, with six pieces of cannon, drove them from the bridge which they had fortified, and secured the safe passage of the British army. That, at the battle of Freehold, the regiment being only three hundred and forty strong, having alone, and unsupported, sustained the attacks of five thousand of the enemy, under General Lee, daring two hours; and commanding eighty men, as a forlorn hope, he was ordered to sustain the attack of the whole column of the enemy, in order to cover and secure the retreat of the rest of the detachment; but, after a long and severe conflict, in a narrow pass, in which he posted his men, he repulsed the enemy. And that in the evening of the same memorable day, being again detached with two companies under his command, to cover the retreat of some troops in danger of being cut off by a very superior force, after performing that service, he, by an ambuscade, killed five and captured twenty-seven of the enemy.

Such was part of the summary of his services in this inglorious and disastrous contest—in a cause which he thought meritorious, and which was thought by tens of thousands, besides him, to be in the laudable defence of their "King and country;" though it is now universally felt, that the Americans were fighting in defence of their dearest privileges as freemen. On such a subject, the errors of a Stuart may, however, be forgiven more than that of any other man!

His services have been recounted, but his reward became matter of calculation before commissioners and powers, whom he was unlikely to conciliate by flattering, or even by courtly deference. At first 300*l.* per annum was granted him, but his claims for 65 000 acres of land, monies advanced, and various losses, exceeding 200,000*l.*; and, being insisted on by a man who from principle and habit despised the low-born insolence of office, he never was able to obtain any compensation, and even the pension at first paid him was withdrawn. The commissioners appointed to investigate the claims of the loyalists, were at once judges and jurors, and there was no appeal from their decision; it is not therefore to be wondered that their conduct towards one, who, being disgusted with their proceedings, made no secret of his contempt, was harsh and unyielding.

Dr. Stuart afterwards presented a petition



petition to parliament for redress; but, though he passed many years of his life in circulating it, and in urging its prayer, he died without receiving any remuneration for losses which he estimated at the enormous sum of 244,346*l.* but which, if commuted for by a moderate pension, would have rendered him happy, and rescued his family from destitution. The debt still, however, remains unliquidated, and it may be hoped that it will now be reconsidered, and some equitable arrangement made, so as to save the honour of the country, and the feelings of those who are not devoid of all sensibility.

Disappointed in all his applications, he embarked for Jamaica with his family, on the 26th of September, 1785, intending to settle there in his profession; but, a tremendous hurricane having destroyed all his property there, within sixteen days after his arrival, and being attacked with a dangerous illness, he was compelled to return in the greatest distress; but, on his arrival in England he was arrested at Plymouth on a false process, and thrown into St. Thomas's ward, the prison for debtors for the county of Devon, where he suffered a series of ill treatment, most disgraceful to the nation and the rights of humanity.

He now presented a Memorial to the King, stating his case at large, at his first levee, in December 1792, which was most graciously received; and very soon afterwards General Delancey officially requested him to present another memorial to the Board of Treasury, according to the instructions he would give, accompanied by such additional proofs and vouchers as he considered necessary; when he said, there then could be no doubt of success. He did as directed, and waited six months for a reply, but then found that his memorial to the Treasury had not even been laid before the Board, and had actually been lost!

His distress compelled him at this juncture to accept the appointment of assistant barrack-master-general of St. Domingo, upon receiving assurance, from very high authority, "that his claims on government, so far from being weakened, would be strengthened thereby." In his voyage, he was wrecked three times in Admiral Christian's fleet, in 1795 and 1796, above 5000 men being lost, and not one sixth of 400 sail returning to England. He was afterwards at the capture of St. Lucia, at Martinique, and

again in St. Domingo, when 7600 British troops, and as many seamen, died in five weeks, of the yellow fever, which, though not of the medical staff, he discovered a means of alleviating or curing. All the remedies prescribed by impudent empirics (says Dr. S.), are the basest falsehoods and impositions; for the disease is merely a bilious fever, with the bile rendered acrid and corrosive by the extreme heat, "and is cured by five grains of tartarised antimony, and one table spoonful of soft sugar, dissolved in fifteen table spoonfuls of boiling water, of which one is taken every fifteen or twenty minutes, until it has operated three distinct times, when an immense quantity of acrid thick viscid bile is evacuated, and the patient immediately relieved: toast and water with nitre is used for constant drink, and one ounce of natron vitriolatum (Glauber's salts) taken in it on the second or third day after, which, with bark in port wine during a state of convalescence, has constantly completed the recovery."

In 1803, being appointed barrack master of Billericay, where the barracks were ruinous erections, some insubordinate militia, encouraged by their commanding officer, who declared to his men, that he would not put his dogs into such places, assaulted and almost murdered him, as the cause of the wretchedness of the buildings, actually beating out six of his teeth. He prosecuted and convicted the commanding officer, who suffered his sentence, and paid his fine to the king, but the prosecution cost Dr. Stuart, above 100*l.*

As a physician, Dr. S. had the reputation of considerable skill, and about the year 1787 he discovered a substitute, the produce of this country, of equal power with Peruvian bark, so that those prevalent disorders, the ague, with its concomitants, and the scurvy may be counteracted by a remedy, the basis of which is abundant in our own country, at one fourth part of the cost of bark. This he offered to government, but without success; and he took out a patent for it, but never derived any advantage from it, though it has been adopted in the French and other armies.

During the latter years of his life, he was barrack master at Landguard Fort, an unhealthy situation, where he lost two of his children, a daughter in April 1813, and a son in February 1814. On the occasion of the death of his daughter he caused the following affecting inscription



scription to be prepared for a stone in the burying ground of Landguard Fort, near the grave of General Trelawry, where they were interred :

HENRIETTA MARIA STUART,—SMYTH  
STUART,  
Born 18th March, 1797,—Died 14th  
April, 1813.

Inspired with superior genius and  
powers of mind,—  
Pattern of the strictest integrity and honor,  
Most interesting,—most beloved daughter  
Of FERDINAND SMYTH STUART.  
Great-grandson of King Charles the 2nd,  
From James Duke of Monmouth,  
(By Lady Henrietta Maria Wentworth,  
Baroness of Nettlesed—in this county.)  
And Eunice his wife,  
rests here :

An early and lamented victim  
To her unfortunate father's heavy  
afflictions.—  
(Three of her brothers are interred in St.  
Mary-le-bone.

Most beautiful smiling innocents !  
Brightest of blooming blossoms !  
Alas!—How fallen!—How changed !  
What is the life of man?—  
The duration of the human race?—  
This terrestrial globe?—  
The solar system?—  
Compared with endless, incomprehensible  
eternity,  
With the innumerable systems of worlds—  
Revolving in the unbounded—  
inconceivable expanse!—  
—A mote in sun beams—Less by far!—  
The vital spark !  
—The ray of pure intelligence,—  
An emanation from the Almighty Supreme,  
Has returned,—to enjoy true felicity,—  
Where Sin and Death can never come !  
We ought to rejoice ; yet frail human na-  
ture laments, and grieves  
At the liberation of the soul.  
Selfish mortals !—It is for ourselves  
we mourn !—  
We quickly follow thee,—Our blessed  
Maria !—  
Hail ! the welcome hour.—

After the death of his son, finding the  
health of his other children in danger,  
he solicited an exchange of barracks ; but,  
not succeeding, he retired from the pub-  
lic service, brought his family to London,  
and settled in Vernon Place, Bloomsbury  
Square, as a haven in which he might  
hope to end his days in comfort and  
peace, and rear his children in virtue and  
in some useful occupation ; when within  
a month all his cares were terminated,  
like a true member of the Stuart race,  
in the manner that has been described !

A veil is drawn over the distresses of

the surviving family, through delicacy to  
those who ought not to have permitted  
such a family to be in such a situation.  
Dr. Stuart was, for many evident reasons,  
too proud to ask favours of such persons  
as he usually found in office ; but it may  
be hoped that some friend of the royal  
house of Guelph, will do Humanity the  
justice to point out to them the necessities  
of this withered branch of the once-royal  
house of Stuart ; and it may be hoped  
that, if this notice meet the eye of some  
of the favoured branches of that house,  
who still enjoy rank and wealth, they  
will feel what mankind will expect from  
their better fortune. The family in  
question suffer no disgrace from poverty  
—but disgrace cannot fail to attach on  
those, whose duty it is to remove it, be-  
cause they have the power.

Dr. S. STUART was the author of  
several works, particularly of two vo-  
lumes of Travels in America, published  
under the name of Smyth—of six elegies,  
called *Destiny and Fortitude*, and of  
many papers, and some poems in the  
*Monthly Magazine*, under the signa-  
tures of SIMPLEX and F. S. S. He also  
announced his own *Memoirs*, in two  
volumes 4to., a work which, if published,  
could not be devoid of interest ; and “a  
genealogical chart of the descendants of  
the royal house of Stuart, the most an-  
cient and illustrious in the world, during  
a period of 2000 years.”

The fate of the Stuart race, and of  
Dr. S. Stuart in particular, are most pa-  
thetically described by himself, in the  
following stanzas of his own composition.

Oh, cruel Fortune ! when wilt thou relent,  
And turn thy rage from our devoted race ?  
Our num'rous victims wilt thou not repent,  
When in our blood our fatal dooms you trace?  
Illustrious Guise ! In war of high renown,  
For wisdom, worth, and gen'rous valour  
known,  
Was sacrific'd by him that wore the crown ;  
A crown he often might have made his own.  
Th' accomplish'd Mary felt thy ruthless power,  
For eighteen years in cruel durance held ;  
And then was murder'd in an evil hour,  
Because her charms a rival queen's excell'd.  
Henry of Gaul, the hero and the king,  
As good and great as ever sceptre sway'd,  
Was stabb'd by Raviliac the assassin ;—  
Thus for his virtues rare was he betray'd.  
His lovely daughter, Albion's hapless queen,  
By sleepy potion was deprived of life :  
And her Eliza, only bare fifteen,  
A victim fell to black rebellious strife.  
The royal Henry, beauteous Mary's spouse,  
Sov'reign of Scotia's ancient fair domain,  
By blood allied, as well as nuptial vows,  
In early youth was traitorously slain.



The Thane of Lennox, Henry's noble sire,  
His merit high, illustrious his descent,  
Fell by the rage of faction's furious ire,  
And no exertions could his fate prevent.

Young Henry, Cambria's accomplish'd prince,  
The fondest hope of Albion's glorious throne,  
By poison keen was early snatch'd from hence,  
A loss our country ever must bemoan.

Bohemia's queen a sacrifice became,  
Another instance of thy adverse power;—  
Oh, cruel Fortune!—Fatal to our name!  
A name now fallen like a drooping flower!

On Charles too thy vengeance must be hurl'd;  
Charles, the martyr'd hero, brave and good,  
His life must yield before th' astonish'd world,  
And heal his subjects' phrenzy with his blood.

His children then through foreign lands must  
stray,  
Nor house, nor home, nor country, could  
they boast;

And, when restor'd, the second Charles did  
sway,  
By deadly dose he life and sceptre lost.

His sister Orleans, beautiful and gay,  
A victim fell to her superior charms,  
And unsuspecting, in the face of day,  
Lamented sunk in her attendants' arms.

And gallant Monmouth on the scaffold bleeds,  
Humane his heart, as mighty Cæsar brave;  
The sanguinary axe on him succeeds;  
Not universal love his life could save.

But in a glorious cause the hero fell;  
The public good of Britain and mankind;  
Honour and freedom sound his funeral knell,  
And an avenger follows fast behind.

His cruel fate fair Wentworth overpower'd,  
His best lov'd, accomplish'd, lovely wife;  
In nine sad months by grief she was devour'd;  
In bloom and beauty she resign'd her life.

Thy rage, Oh, Fate! his hapless son pursued,  
Through every ill, captivity and death;  
My father's blood thy ruthless hands embrued,  
The name and honours fled like fleeting  
breath.

Most honour'd parent! cruel was thy doom,  
Upright thy heart, integrity thy soul;  
One struggle from the cradle to the tomb!  
Nor could the power of Fate thy fortitude  
controul.

An Infant, left without a parent's care,  
Or friendly guide to point the pathless way,  
With passions strong at war with virtue fair,  
Strongly contending which should bear the  
sway.

But steady virtue still would lead the way,  
Though passions pow'rful would too often rule,  
And their influence frequently display,  
'Till better taught in sad misfortune's school.

Dominion, high command, and splendour, gone;  
Glory and wealth and crowns and sceptres  
fled;

Our race reproach'd for adverse fate alone,  
Although our lives with honour we have led.

That Stuarts sought for arbitrary rule.  
Perish the thought!—as false as ill-design'd;  
Excepting bigot James, religion's tool,  
Whose sanguinary zeal debas'd his mind.

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Too brave, too well-inform'd, for such a part,  
Strong were their talents, as their judgments  
sound;

Pure *Amor Patriæ* possess'd each heart,  
Their native land their true affections found.

But sycophants in every age abound;  
Time-serving reptiles, cringing, mean, and  
base,

That scandal's brazen trump delight to sound,  
For hire against their native royal race.

A race mark'd out to bear the storms of fate,  
Through ages thus oppress'd by her to groan,  
Crush'd by hard fortune's overpowering weight,  
'Tis mine with them to join my mournful  
moan.

'Midst sylvan wrecks, like one tree left, I stand,  
To storms expos'd, by furious tempests torn,  
And branches broken by each passing hand,  
Distress'd, oppress'd, unheeded, and forlorn.

What now avails to us our boasted blood?  
No helping hand our infants to befriend;  
Their widow'd mother no support allow'd;  
With my poor life all hopes and comforts end.

Still conscience, smiling at her stern com-  
mands,

Firmly awaits each direful stroke of Fate,  
Unmov'd amidst dread desolation stands;  
Such strong support can never come too late.

For, at the lowest turn of Fortune's wheel,  
No act of meanness e'er disgrac'd my name;  
No deed yet caus'd my mind a pang to feel,  
Or that, if publish'd, could occasion shame.

All hail! Oh House, thus borne down by  
Fate!

All hail! Oh Race, that's all but honour lost!  
All hail! Oh House, e'en in misfortunes great,  
That virtue, worth, and honour still can  
boast!

The tide may turn, for Providence is just,  
And you may yet rise high in every land;  
Prov'd by your sufferings still more worthy  
trust,

And most deserving nations to command.

The recent tragical end of Dr. S. Stuart has completed this muster-roll of human calamity, and has proved that he was a legitimate heir to the fortunes of his race! Whether the stanza which prophecies the condition of his own family after his death, is to continue to be verified—and whether, to this branch of the Stuart race, are to be super-added the severe penalties of the crime of poverty—depends more on the virtuous and sympathetic feelings of others, than on any exertions within their own power. Let us hope, however, that this unvarnished tale will not be laid before the world in vain—that existing royalty will thence be led to feel its duties—that the affluent descendants of the same stock will be led to respect the opinion of mankind—and that others will be induced to yield to the emotions which flow spontaneously from well constituted hearts.

G

Extracts



*Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

TEDIUM EVERY WHERE.

**M**' DE MAINTENON was standing with the young Count Caylus beside a pond of carp. "These carp look moped," said the count. "They are like me," replied M'de Maintenon, "they regret their native mud."

O the vanity even of gratified ambition! The widow of a starveling novelist hitched to be the mistress, then lifted to be the wife of her king, and that king at the head of Europe, still repines for her native mud.

And the carp. Did they look moped: or does the human fancy illuminate with its own interior hues all the objects of mute nature on which its attention is flung? Mr. Fox, who was naturally merry, thought the song of the nightingale cheerful; Cowper, who was naturally sad, describes it as melancholy.

EPITAPHS.

*Hic jacet A.B.; in expectatione diei supremi; qualis erat, ille dies indicabit.* This epitaph is quoted and praised by the Spectator. We meet with the following translation, or rather imitation in the church-yard at Ditton, near Cambridge, "Here lies A.B. who died," &c. then follow these verses:

"What he has done, what he has been,  
Will in the latter day be seen."

SUPERSTITION.

In a little manual of piety, composed, in 1712, for the young ladies who were then pensioners at the monastery of St. Augustin, at Bruges, we have been surprised into frequent smiles by the scrupulous watchfulness with which the ghostly writer followed the lady-pensioners (though with pious fancy only) to the very sacred of sacreds! He was not contented with directing them concerning the prayers which he believed proper to be used when they assumed, or laid aside, their respective garments, but even directed them what to do before they attempted to close an eye on the softness of their pillows! Prayers are specified by this zealous pastor for the following curious occasions:

In putting on your petticoat.  
In putting on your night-gown.  
In dressing your head.  
In putting on your manteau.

In regard to the ceremony of laying aside these memorials of the weakness of Eve, our general mother, there is a prayer to be offered "whilst you undress yourself;"

and the ladies are strictly enjoined, before they "get into bed, to take holy water." The writer concludes this part of his instructions by saying, "when you are in bed write the name of Jesus on your forehead with your thumb!"

CONVERSION OF JEWS.

The Jews are allowed to reside at Rome only on condition of their appearing once a week in a church, where missionaries are appointed to recommend their conversion. Vergers patrol the aisles, and touch with a white wand the yellow badge on the shoulders of those who fall asleep. The richer Jews attend with cotton in their ears. There is usually about Easter an annual conversion of some Jew, who is baptized with great exultation, and liberally rewarded. He often relapses again about Christmas, in order to be ready for the next anniversary triumph of the faith. The Jews should sound such pulpits for the conversion of Christians; it would do us good to hear the modern innovations of scriptural religion attacked.

THE LORD PRESIDENT BRADSHAW.

Epitaph engraven upon a cannon at the summit of a hill near Martha Bray, Jamaica.

STRANGER,

Ere thou pass, contemplate this cannon,  
Nor regardless be told,  
That near its base lies deposited the dust of  
JOHN BRADSHAW;

Who, nobly superior to selfish regards,  
Despising alike the pageantry of courtly  
splendour,

The blast of calumny,  
And the terrors of royal vengeance,  
Presided in the illustrious band of heroes  
and patriots,

Who fairly and openly adjudged  
CHARLES STEWART, tyrant of England,  
To a public and exemplary death,  
Thereby presenting to the amazed world,  
And transmitting down through applauding  
ages,

The most glorious example of  
Unshaken virtue, love of freedom,  
And impartial justice,  
Ever exhibited on the blood-stained theatre  
Of human actions.

Oh! Reader!  
Pass not on till thou hast blessed his  
memory!

And never, never forget,  
That REBELLION to TYRANTS  
Is OBEDIENCE to GOD.

SHAKSPEARE.

The genuine will of Shakspeare is preserved in Doctor's Commons. A fervent admirer



admirer of the bard must needs behold the last stroke of his inspired pen with a feeling of respect approaching to awe! His name is signed in three places. His hand trembled at the first; when he came to the second, the pauses occasioned by lassitude or anguish would appear to be perceptible, from the tremulous breaks in the writing. When his name was to be signed for the last time, his energies appear to have been subdued! The name is almost indistinct, and the eye which guided the hand in its melancholy office seems to have been filmed.

The orthography used by Shakspeare in this instance, of course, prescribes the mode in which his name is to be spelt; yet many learned commentators have erroneously used the *e* final in regard to the first syllable of the word. The way in which his name was pronounced during his life may be learned from an inspection of his will. The notary (who had been called hastily to the performance of his duty) had no opportunity of correction, and he spelt the name of his immortal client from the recollection of accustomed *orthoepy* alone, Shackspeare.

#### THE HALIFAX GIBBET, OR ANCIENT ENGLISH GUILLOTINE.



The late Dr. Guillotine, of Paris, had the merit ascribed to him of having invented the terrible instrument of death which now bears his name; but, it appears, that all the honours of this invention were stolen, by him, from England. By an ancient tract, from whose frontispiece we have copied the above representation, it is ascertained, that in the liberties of the Forest of Hardwick, in Yorkshire, which include Halifax, Ilkworth, Sowerby, Midgley, Stansfield, and twelve other towns and hamlets, this instrument has, from time immemorial, been the means of punishing felonies. It is their law,—“that, if a felon be taken within their liberty, with goods stolen out or within the liberty, or precincts, of the Forest of Hardwick, either *hand-habnd, baskberand, or confess-and-*

*cloth*, or any other commodity of the value of thirteen-pence-halfpenny, they shall, after three markets, or meeting-days, within the town of Halifax, next after such (his) apprehension and being condemned, he shall be taken to the gibbet, and there have his head cut off from his body.” The last time this instrument was used was on Abraham Wilkinson and Anthony Mitchell, for cloth and horse stealing, in the year 1650, but numerous instances are recorded of its application in more ancient times.

#### CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

Men have been (always) represented by their contemporaries, not only as bad but degenerate. This is an opinion so generally received, that Virgil, (in conformity to it,) when he would express former times, calls them simply better,



as if the term *better* implied *former* of course.

Hic genus antiquum Teuceri, pulcherrima proles,

Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis."

*Æneid* 6, v. 648.—Harris *Phil. En.* ch. 15. The ingenious author has certainly either mistaken or misrepresented the passage. Virgil uses the word, *melioribus*, for *felicioribus*, with an exclusive reference to the misfortunes of Troy, and by no means absolutely for *prioribus*. He is therefore to be understood in the same sense, as if he had said—"Magnanimi Heroes nati felicioribus annis, priusquam (to use the poet's own words,) res Asia, Priamique perdere gentem, Dis visum est superis."—Walter Scott has used the word *better*, in a similar manner: The Minstrel was infirm and old,  
His wither'd cheek, and tresses gray,  
Seem'd to have known a better day.

*Intr. to Lay of last Minstrel.*

Upon reference, I find, that Heyne has fallen into the same error with Harris.

#### CHRISTMAS.

On Christmas Eve it is still a custom in the north to light candles of a very uncommon size, which are called Christmas candles: to burn also a yule

log, or Christmas block, thus illuminating the house. This custom was perhaps borrowed from the Saxons; they began their year on the eighth of the calends of January, which is our Christmas-day. The night before was termed by them "the Night of Mothers," and was observed by them as sacred. The log, perhaps, was burned in imitation of the sun's return.

The origin of Christmas-boxes is said to be this:—the priests had masses said for every thing. If a ship went on a distant voyage, a box was fixed to the mast, and consecrated to some saint. The mariners were expected to put money into this box, that masses might be said for them at their return. The mass was then called Christ Mass, this particular box Christ-mass-box. Many other customs may be enumerated: the Christmas-carols, Christmas-pies. At the Universities, it is common to hang laurel in all the colleges and chapels, which, when we consider that the laurel was emblematical of peace and victory, is easily explained. One of the earlier councils forbade Christians to deck their houses with bay leaves and green boughs.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### ODE TO FANCY.

**M**ALICE, lay thy venom by,  
Envy's arrows cease to fly,  
Fancy's charms withstand them all,  
Fancy rules the rolling ball:  
All the fairest forms we see,  
Are not half so fair as she.  
Ever lovely, ever young.  
Goddess listen to my song!  
Tune the harp, and smooth the lays,  
Soothe and suit them to thy praise,  
That the tribute may not be  
Unacceptable to thee.  
So may sweeter sacrifice  
Hourly on thy altars rise,  
So may greener garlands twine  
Round about thy sacred shrine.

How wild the haunts where fancy lives,  
How sweet the joys which fancy gives,  
How soft the soul, to art unknown,  
Which Fancy forms, and calls her own.  
There ev'ry virtue blossoms fair,  
And ev'ry gen'rous germ is there,  
There truth presides in fiction drest,  
And nature dwells a constant guest,  
And love, and joy, and art combine,  
To rear their lovely sov'reign's shrine.

The passions, they who rule o'er all,  
Themselves are ruled at Fancy's call,  
Revenge in midnight murders dyed,  
And guilt and anger, near allied,  
Consuming grief, corroding care,  
And rankling rage and dark despair,  
All, all submit to Fancy's chain,  
And strive to burst their bonds in vain.

What are the thousand ills of life,  
Bewildering woe, and care, and strife,  
The miseries which mankind distress,  
To him whom Fancy loves to bless.  
For she can bid the desert bloom  
With fairest flow'rs of sweet perfume,  
Transform the dens where darkness reigns  
To flow'ry fields and peaceful plains,  
And make the pensive pris'ner's cell  
A place for freedom's self to dwell.  
When Fancy waves her magic wand,  
Rich fruits adorn the barren land,  
And Ceres spreads her golden store,  
Where desolation ruled before.  
The dismal caves, and yawning graves,  
Where envy pines, and madness raves,  
By Fancy touch'd, in scenes abound  
With nature's greenest glories crown'd;  
And rising hill, and verdant vale,  
With joy the sweet magician hail.

Happy he whom Fancy leads,  
Through her wild sequestered meads,  
Over valley, over hill,  
By the torrent, by the rill.  
She will lead him to her bow'rs,  
Cull for him the fairest flow'rs;  
Sweetest pleasures he shall find,  
Greenest bays his temples bind;  
All throughout the livelong day  
She will sing his cares away,  
And her notes of soft delight  
Lull his soul to rest by night.  
By the torrent, by the rill,  
Over valley, over hill,  
Through her wild sequester'd meads,  
Happy he whom Fancy leads.

*Kentish Town.*

H. N.



## STANZAS

*On the PRINCESS ELIZABETH's beautiful  
Cottage at Old Windsor;*

BY DR. WOLCOT.

**S**HEPHERDS, now is the month of the May,  
In a band let our village unite,  
To yon COTTAGE with flowers let us stray—  
The mansion of rural delight.

What a beauteous elysium around!  
Here peace and simplicity reign,  
Here the birds an asylum have found,  
And with carols enliven the scene.

O may verdure for ever appear,  
Unfading the verdure of spring,  
No tempests be heard through the year,  
But Zephyr with health on his wing.

Sweet Cottage, our chaplets receive,  
Whom with Envy e'en Cities must see,  
When ELIZA can palaces leave,  
For the charms of retirement in thee.

## TO SPRING.

**O**H, beauteous Spring! once more return  
In Nature's soft attire,  
Let me again those sweets discern,  
Which now my thoughts inspire.

The primrose, from its lowly bed,  
Shall shew its palest bloom;  
The violet raise its drooping head,  
And shed a rich perfume.

The cowslips next, with yellow hue,  
A pleasant fragrance yield;  
The king-cup, and the hare-bell blue,  
Shall deck the verdant field.

Say, then, if mortal man could deck  
His spring of life with flowers?  
Summer, perhaps, would never check,  
But warm his sober hours.

Autumn might then indeed be fair,  
Enriched by peace and love;  
His wintry age might then declare  
His flight to God above.

March 2, 1814. F. BARNOTT.

## TO MODESTY.

**H**AIL Modesty! serene and heavenly maid,  
A perfect seraph both in form and mind;  
Like to the cedar that doth the pale moon shade,  
Such sweet and tender sentiments combin'd.

Thy raptures how inspir'd! how true and neat,  
More chaste and delicate than India's pearls,  
More mild than Justice throned on Mercy's seat,  
Or the blossom'd treasures that the spring unfurls.

How quick the timid glances of thine eye,  
How soft the infant pantings of thy breast,  
How pure the tribute of thy murmur'ing sigh,  
How still the midnight slumbers of thy rest.

No gold can purchase thy assuasive mien,  
The pomp of power does not belong to thee;  
Thou'rt with the Graces and the Virtues seen,  
And the worthiest brow is most adorned by thee.

Warwick.

W. GOODMAN.

## UNCERTAINTY OF HUMAN JOYS.

**W**HY dost thou pine for sordid gain,  
Procured with toil, enjoyed with pain?  
The wealth of Cæsus cannot save  
Or buy one moment from the grave;  
When Death commands, e'en monarchs must obey,

And change the purple for a garb of clay.  
If thy desires be for gain,  
Let VIRTUE in thy bosom reign.

Why dost thou seek delusive fame,  
And barter substance for a name?  
Those vaunting brows with laurels crown'd,  
The solemn cypress must surround:  
Impartial death prepares an equal grave  
For conquer'ing heroes as the vanquish'd slave:  
If thy ambition pants for fame,  
Let VIRTUE be thy steadfast aim.

Why dost thou trust in beauty? say!  
'Tis like a flow'r that fades away,  
The tyrant smiles at beauty's bloom,  
And plucks it to adorn the tomb;  
His ruthless hand, with all-subduing sway,  
Enshrines alike the youthful and the grey.  
If thou wouldst be for ever fair,  
Let VIRTUE be thy constant care.  
When wealth, and fame, and beauty, pass away,  
Her hand shall bear thee to eternal day.

June 21, 1813.

MORTALIS.

## LOVE'S FASCINATION.

**I**S there a flow'r that fragrant blooms,  
Warm'd by kind Sol's enliv'ning ray,  
But, when black night its shades resumes,  
Withers, droops, and fades away?  
So my fond heart, by Sarah's smile inspir'd,  
Lives in the genial sunshine of her eyes,  
But, when averted or in anger fir'd,  
Shrinks by neglect, or by their splendor dies.  
Have you not seen the lily bend,  
Parch'd by fierce Sol's too potent ray;  
But, as the fresh'ning showers descend,  
Dare with new charms the beams of day?  
So, when the tear which mourns my hapless lot,  
Down Sarah's cheek, unbid, repentant steals,  
How is each sorrow and each pang forgot?  
What boundless raptures then my bosom feels!

*Stanzas sent with a New Year's Gift of a  
Spinning Wheel,*

By SIR WM. CECIL, to his daughter.

**A**S yeres do growe, so cares encrease,  
And tyme will move, so loke to thrifte,  
Though yeres in me work nothing lesse,  
Yet for yr years and New Yeres Gifte,  
This huswife's toy is now my shifte,  
To set you on work some thrifte to feele  
I send you now a Spynning-Wheele.

But one thing firste I wishe and pray,  
Lest thirste of thrifte might soon yo tyre  
Only to spynne one pound a daye,  
And play the reste as tyme require.  
Swete not, oh fy---fling worke in fyre.  
God sende, who sendeth all thrifte and welth,  
You long yeres, and yor father helth.

Anno 1566.

Cecil Papers, vol. civ.



## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To Messrs. RUTT, WEBB, and FRETTON,  
for improved Apparatus to Machinery  
for making Fillett, Sheet, and Hand  
Cards.—Oct. 8, 1810.

THESE improvements enable the patentees to make two separate fillett cards, or two separate sheet or hand cards, by one and the same operation of the machine at the same time, by bringing all the works into the centre of the frame, and thus preserving an equal balance, they secure the steadiness of the machine. To construct a machine for making two separate fillett cards at once, and by which about two hundred and forty staples will be put in in a minute; the base frame is three feet eight inches long, and one foot eleven inches wide. This base frame stands on four feet, one foot nine inches high. At each end a stand is fixed, one foot eight inches high. At the distance of one foot ten inches from the stand on the right another stand is fixed. These stands are all coupled together by a bar at top. On the centre of the base frame, through the whole length of it, a bar is fixed, on which a carriage slides. This carriage consists of a bar, on which four upright pieces are fixed, each one foot six inches high. Two of these pieces are eight inches and a half from the centre of the carriage; from these, the other two are distant one foot. They are all coupled together by a bar at top, between each of the two upright pieces, which are one apart. Another carriage is placed ten inches wide and one foot high.

To construct a machine for making two separate sheet or hand cards, it may be made for cards for any size required, and will put in about two hundred and twenty staples in a minute. As many cards are used nineteen inches long, the machine, of which the improvements are now described, is supposed to make that length. The base frame is seven feet three inches long, one foot ten inches wide, and stands on six legs, of the same height as the frame for the fillett cards. In the centre is fixed a grooved bar, the whole length of the frame, on the back part of which three stands are fixed, one at each end, and one in the centre, two feet nine inches high, inclining to the back part, above the angle of thirty degrees. These are all coupled together by a bar, nine inches from the top. On the top of the grooved bar a carriage is placed; which

carriage consists of a bar, on which four upright pieces are fixed, one foot eleven inches high: two of these pieces are placed within an inch of the ends, the other two at the distance of two feet four inches from them; these are all coupled together by a bar at the top. Between each of the bars, that are two feet four inches apart, a stretching frame is placed. These two stretching frames hang upon one lifting bar. Upon the top of the back stands a shaft-turn, in the centre of which a saw-tooth ratchet is fixed, to raise the lifting bar, which raises the stretching frame, both of which have been just mentioned. On the centre of the carriage, near the bottom, a round piece of brass is placed, which is cut in notches, for any pattern for twilled or plain work. On the top of the carriage two jointed bars are placed; on each of which a knob is fixed, which knob falls out of and into the aforesaid notches of the round brass piece, one to the right, and the other to the left. On the aforesaid jointed bars a moveable knob is placed, which, by pressing against the stretching frame, by means of a spring on the other end of the said stretching frame, shifts it till the desired pattern is obtained. On the front of the frame three stands are fixed, one on the centre, and one at the distance of one foot nine inches to the right, the other at the same distance to the left. These three stands are one foot high. On the top of these the main arbour turns. From the top of the middle front-stand, and nine inches from the top of the middle back-stand, a bar is fixed. Their working-dog-rack is placed on the centre of the carriage. The other rack is fixed a little to the right. The working-dogs, back-dogs, their shafts, and levers, are all in the centre of the machine. The working-dog-lever is fixed on the aforesaid bar. On the inner part of each outward front-stand, another stand is fixed, one foot high. On these the plates are fixed. These plates are described in the just-mentioned specification. Opposite the plates the crookers work; each of these work on a bar.—*Repertory.*

To JOHN DUFFY, junior, of Dublin,  
Calico-Printer; for a Method of producing Patterns on Cloth made of Calico or Linen, by preserving or defending Mordants or Colours, previously applied to them, from Injury, when



when it is required to pass such Mordants or Colours through Solutions of Acids, of Acid Salts, or of Combinations of the oxymuriatic Acid.—Feb. 8, 1814.

After the mordants or colours have been applied to the cloth, either in figures or as a ground, by any of the well-known methods of calico-printers; he first prints, or otherwise applies to the cloth, over those parts of the said mordants or colours that are intended to be protected from the action of acids, acid salts, metallic salts, and solutions or combinations of the oxymuriatic acid, wax, resin, turpentine, mastic, elemi, frankincense, spermaceti, tallow, or animal fat, rendered fluid by heat, and so mixed or combined, and in such proportions, of two or more of them, or any other waxy, resinous, fatty, or oily substances, as will not only adhere to the cloth, and protect the mordants and colours during the operations they have to undergo, but be afterwards removable by warm water, or bran water, or by such other simple applications as will neither impair the mordants so preserved, or materially affect the natural brightness of the colours. After the said waxy, resinous, fatty, or oily composition has been so applied to the cloth, and over such parts of the mordants, or colours, as are intended to be preserved, he immerses the cloth in a diluted solution of vitriolic acid, or of oxymuriatic acid, or in such diluted solutions of the vegetable, mineral, or animal acids, or acid salts, or metallic salts, or oxymuriates, as will in a reasonable time dissolve or discharge from union with the cloth such parts of either the mordants or colours, or colouring matters alone, as have not been protected by the before-mentioned waxy, resinous, fatty, or oily compositions. He then rinses the cloth well in water, or otherwise removes from them all the remains of the said acid, sowings, or salts, by the usual process.

And, having thus removed the mordants, or colours, or colouring matter, previously applied to the cloth, from those parts of the said cloth not defended by the aforesaid waxy, resinous, fatty, or oily compositions, he proceeds to finish the work by the ordinary methods of calico-printers, according to the nature of the patterns and colours it is intended to produce.

*Example 1.* If it is required to exhibit a yellow object, or pattern, on a dark blue ground, or a red object, or pattern, on a dark blue ground, he prints or pads

the cloth all over with the common aluminous mordants, and afterwards rinses off, or cleanses it, after the well-known methods of the calico-printers. He then prints, stamps, or pencils, on those parts that are intended to exhibit the pattern or figure, the composition of one part of spermaceti, to two parts of Venice turpentine, and afterwards passes the cloth through a diluted solution of sulphuric acid, which removes all the mordants from those parts of the cloth not protected. By the aforesaid composition, he proceeds to dip it in the indigo blue vat, to the shade required; and afterwards, by warm water and washing, removes the composition. By the common process of dyeing in madder, he obtains a red, in the figure, or pattern, that has been protected from the action of the acid. And, with weld, or quercitron bark, he obtains the same figure in yellow on a dark blue ground.

*Example 2.* If it is required to exhibit a yellow object or pattern on cloth that has been printed or padded with the aluminous mordant, and dyed madder-red, or an olive object or pattern on cloth that has been impregnated with a mixture of alum and iron mordants, and dyed madder-brown, he applies the same composition of one part of spermaceti, to two of turpentine, over the parts intended to be preserved, red or brown, and destroys the colouring matter of the rest by immersion in a discharging liquor, prepared by adding one part by weight of concentrate sulphuric acid, to about two hundred and fifty parts of the watery solution of the oxymuriate of lime, of one thousand and thirty specific gravity; or proportionably to any of its other (water being considered as one thousand) earthy or alkaline combinations; the mordants of such destroyed colouring matter will remain attached to the cloth, and will become yellow in the red pattern, or olive in the brown pattern, by the usual process of dyeing in weld, or quercitron bark. If, on the other hand, it is required to produce a blue object or pattern, instead of a yellow or olive, on the foregoing dyed madder, red or brown, he uses the composition of three parts of black resin, one part of tallow, and one sixteenth part of bees-wax, to cover the red or brown parts intended to be preserved, and passes the cloth through the foregoing discharging liquor, to destroy all the unprotected colouring matter, and afterwards through some acid solution, to carry off the mordants. He next proceeds to dip it in the indigo blue



blue vat, to the shade required, and finally, by warm alkaline, or soapy water and washings, removes the composition.

The invention whereof he claims the sole and exclusive use, consists in printing, stamping, penciling, or otherwise applying over those parts of the mordants, or colours, that have been previously communicated to the cloth, and which are intended to be protected from the action of acids, acid salts, metallic salts, and solutions or combinations of the oxymuriatic acid, or suitable waxy,

resinous, fatty, or oily composition.—*Repertory.*

*Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.*

E. MASSEY, of Coventry; chronometers and pocket watches.—Nov. 17.

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R. BARLOW, surgeon; a machine or instrument called the hydrostatic self-blowing machine.—Nov. 22.

\* \* Copies of any of the Specifications of the preceding, will be highly acceptable.

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A Combined View of the Prophecies of Daniel, Esdras, and St. John, showing that all the Prophetic Writings are formed upon one plan; accompanied by an explanatory Chart. Also, a minute Explanation of the Prophecies of Daniel; together with Critical Remarks upon the Interpretations of preceding Commentators, and more particularly upon the Systems of Mr. Faber and Mr. Cunninghame; by James Hatley Frere, esq. 8vo. 12s.

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of the Gospel made plain to Common Sense, in the first Conversion, and consequent humble holy Life, and singularly blessed Death of Miss Martha James. 1s. 6d.

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An Address on the Resurrection of Christ, delivered at Bunhill Fields, at the Interment of T. Mullett, esq. by John Evans, A.M. 1s. 6d.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

The Statistical Account or Parochial Survey of Ireland, drawn up from the Communications of the Clergy; by William Shaw Mason, esq. M.R.I.A. Vol. I. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive Account of the Weald of Kent; by T. D. W. Dearn. 8vo. 15s.

## TRAVELS.

Travels in South Africa, on Account of the Missionary Society; by the Rev. J. Campbell. With Plates. 8vo. 12mo.

Notes on a Journey through France, in July, August, and September, 1814; by Morris Birkbeck. 8vo. 4s.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

*The Bakerian Lecture: on some new Electro-chemical Phenomena; by Wm. Thomas Brande, Esq.*

IT has been ascertained by Sir H. Davy that, when compound bodies, capable of transmitting electricity are submitted to the operation of the Voltaic pile, their proximate and ultimate elements are separated with uniform phenomena; that acids are attracted towards the positively electrified surface, and that alkaline and inflammable substances take an opposite direction and collect at the negative pole.

Of the ultimate chemical elements of bodies, the greater number exhibit the last mentioned character, and a few only appear to be attracted towards the positive extremity of the Voltaic instrument; and as bodies possessed of dissimilar electrical powers attract each other, it has been concluded that the inherent electrical state of the former is positive, that of the latter negative.

These chemical effects were at first regarded as peculiar to the Voltaic pile, and were considered to depend upon the operation of a new agent, termed the Galvanic fluid, until Dr. Wollaston, in

the year 1801, succeeded in imitating the effects by means of the electrical machine, and thus experimentally demonstrated the identity of common and Voltaic electricity.

More recent investigations, and especially the admirable researches of Sir H. Davy, have fully established the correctness of these views, and have shewn that the different action of the Voltaic pile and the electrical machine, depends chiefly upon the quantity of electricity in the former being great, while its intensity is inconsiderable, and *vice versa*.

When the flame of a candle is placed between two surfaces in opposite electrical states, the negative surface becomes most heated; this circumstance was considered by Mr. Cuthbertson as indicating the passage of electric fluid from the positive to the negative surface.

Mr. Erman has shewn that certain substances are *unipolar* in regard to the electricity of the Voltaic pile; that is, that they are only susceptible of transmitting one kind of electricity. The insulated flames of wax, of oil, of spirit of wine, and of hydrogen gas, only conduct positive electricity; dry soap, on the contrary, and the flame of phosphorous, under the same



same circumstances, only transmit negative electricity.

Sir H. Davy considers the result of Mr. Cuthbertson's experiment to depend upon the *unipolarity* of the flame, which would render it positive, and cause it to be attracted towards the negative pole.

On perusing these statements it occurred to me that they admitted of another explanation, and that the appearances might be connected with the chemical nature of the substances employed. I repeated Cuthbertson's experiment, and found that, when the electrical machine was in weak action, the negative surface not only became hot sooner than the positive, but that the smoke and flame of the candle were visibly attracted towards it. I now removed the candle, and substituted the flame of phosphorus, when the appearances were exactly reversed; the positive surface now became considerably warmer than the negative, and the flame and smoke of the phosphorus were powerfully directed upon it. I conceived, therefore, that the flame of the candle was attracted by the negative pole, in consequence of the carbon and hydrogen in which it abounds, and that the rapid formation of acid matter during the combustion of the phosphorus, was the cause of its attraction towards the positive pole: in short, that the appearances were consistent with the known laws of electro-chemical attraction.

To ascertain the correctness of this idea, it became necessary to examine the phenomena with greater precision, and to institute the more extended series of experiments.

Regarding these experiments, as connected with electro-chemical theory, they appear to furnish a more evident proof than has hitherto been offered, of the inherent electrical states of matter, which are decidedly exhibited by the attractions and repulsions between the opposite poles; and when connected with Dr. Wollaston's researches, to which I have elsewhere alluded, they amply demonstrate the identity in chemical powers of common and Voltaic electricity.

The attraction of acids by the positively electrified surface, and of alkalies and inflammables by that which is negatively electrified, is thus easily exhibited; and the theory which regards their mutual attractive energies, as dependent upon their opposite electrical states, confirmed by experiments, not less decisive, than those in which the Voltaic instrument was employed.

Of the former class phosphorus in slow

and in rapid combustion, and benzoic acid, furnish the most striking instances; and of the latter the combustion of potassium and of camphor are excellent examples.

*Some Experiments on the Combustion of the Diamond and other Carbonaceous Substances; by Sir Humphry Davy.*

Since it has been shown by various accurate experiments, that the diamond and common carbonaceous substances consume nearly the same quantity of oxygen in combustion, and produce a gas having the same obvious qualities, a number of conjectures have been formed to explain the remarkable differences in the sensible qualities of these bodies, by supposing some minute difference in their chemical composition: these conjectures have been often discussed, it will not be necessary therefore to dwell upon them.

During a stay that I made at Florence in the end of March, and beginning of April, I made several experiments on the combustion of the diamond, and of plumbago, by means of the great lens in the Cabinet of Natural History; the same instrument as that employed in the first trials on the action of the solar heat on the diamond, instituted by Cosmo III. Grand Duke of Tuscany; and I have since made a series of researches on the combustion of different kinds of charcoal at Rome, in the laboratory of the Academia Lyncei.

In the very first trials on the combustion of the diamond, I ascertained a circumstance that I believe has not been noticed before; namely, that the diamond, when strongly ignited by the lens in a thin capsule of platinum, perforated with many orifices, so as to admit a free circulation of air, continues to burn in oxygen gas, after being withdrawn from the focus. The light it affords is steady, and of so brilliant a red, as to be visible in the brightest sunshine; and the heat produced is so great, that in one experiment, in which three fragments of diamonds weighing 1.84 grain only were burnt, a fine wire of platinum used for attaching them to the tray was fused, and that some time after the diamonds were removed out of the focus.

From the results of different experiments, it appears evident, that the diamond affords no other substance by its combustion, than pure carbonic acid gas; and that the process is merely a solution of diamond in oxygen, without



any change in the volume of the gas; for the slight absorption in the second experiment is scarcely more than a compensation for the volume occupied by the diamonds consumed.

It is likewise evident, that in the combustion of the different kinds of charcoal, water is produced; and from the diminution of the volume of the gas, there is every reason to believe, that the water is formed by the combustion of hydrogen existing in the charcoal.

The general tenor of the results of these experiments is opposed to the opinion, that common carbonaceous substances differ from the diamond by containing oxygen; for in this case they ought to increase and not diminish the volume of oxygen: nor, on the other hand, is it favourable to the supposition that the diamond contains oxygen, for the difference in the quantity of carbonic acid produced in the different experiments, is no more than may be reasonably ascribed to the generation of water, in the combustion of the common carbonaceous substances; and the results of the experiments, to which I have referred in the beginning of this paper, on the action of potassium on the diamond, may be easily accounted for from other circumstances.

The only chemical difference perceptible between diamond and the purest charcoal, is, that the last contains a minute portion of hydrogen; but can a quantity of an element, less in some cases than  $\frac{1}{30000}$  part of the weight of the substance, occasion so great a difference in physical and chemical characters? This is possible, yet it is contrary to analogy; and I am more inclined to adopt the opinion of Mr. Tennant, that the difference depends upon crystallization. Transparent solid bodies are in general non-conductors of electricity, and it is probable that the same corpuscular arrangements which give to matter the power of transmitting and polarizing light, are likewise connected with its relations to electricity; and water, the hydrates of the alkalies, and a number of other bodies which are conductors of electricity when fluid, become non-conductors in their crystallized form.

The power possessed by certain carbonaceous substances of absorbing gases, and separating colouring matters from fluids, is probably mechanical and dependent upon their porous nature; for

it belongs in the highest degree to vegetable and animal charcoal, and it does not exist in plumbago, coke, or anthracolite.

The nature of the chemical difference between the diamond and other carbonaceous substances, may be demonstrated by another process, namely, igniting them in chlorine; when common well-burnt charcoal, or plumbago from Cumberland, is intensely ignited in chlorine, white fumes are immediately perceived in consequence of the production of muriatic acid gas by the hydrogen, which acid precipitates the aqueous vapour in the chlorine: but the diamond occasions no such effect. A small diamond, weighing  $\frac{1}{45}$  of a grain, was kept in a state of intense ignition by the great lens of the Florentine Museum, for more than half an hour; but the gas suffered no change, and the diamond had undergone no diminution of weight, and was not altered in appearance. Charcoal, after being intensely ignited in chlorine, is not altered in its conducting power or colour; and this circumstance is in favour of the opinion, that the minute quantity of hydrogen is not the cause of the great difference between the physical properties of the diamond and charcoal.

On Wednesday, the 30th of November, being St. Andrew's day, the Copleyan gold medal was presented, with an appropriate speech from the president, to James Ivory, esq. A.M. for his various mathematical communications published in their Transactions.—Sir Isaac Newton's principles began by assuming the earth to be a homogeneous fluid; but the theory did not correspond with actual experiment. Maclaurin was the first who demonstrated that a homogeneous fluid in rotatory motion would always remain globular, and the question is now finally established by Mr. Ivory.

The society then elected, as a council and officers for the year ensuing,—the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, bart. president; Samuel Lysons, esq. treasurer; and Wm. Hyde Wollaston, M.D. and Taylor Combe, esq. secretaries. After the election the members dined together at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand.

The number of ordinary members of the Royal Society amounts, at this time, to 580, and that of foreign members to 43, making a total of 623 members.

VARIETIES.



# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

**M**R. CARPUE is preparing for speedy publication, an account of a most interesting and fortunate Operation, by which he has restored a Nose to a military gentleman who had accidentally lost his original one on foreign service. Mr. C. had mentioned, in some of his lectures, the practice of Gaspar Taliacotius, the Bolognese professor, who, in the sixteenth century, published a book on the restoration of noses, lips, and ears; and also the operations of the Hindoo cast of brickmakers, by which they, for an unknown time, have restored the noses of the victims of despotic barbarism; and had stated his opinion, that the practice was rational, and not fabulous, as many persons had been led to suppose. This doctrine of so eminent a surgeon, coming to the knowledge of the gentleman above alluded to, he determined to submit to the operation, and placed himself under Mr. Carpue's care. Ours is not a medical work, we shall therefore state, in a popular way, that a plaster-model is made of a well shaped nose, which is fitted on the ruin of the former nose. The surface is then measured, by means of paper, and the paper-shape is carried to the forehead, a piece of which is marked of the very shape. This piece is then cut round by an incision, and stripped off in the manner of a scalp, except in the narrow slip, or isthmus, which joins it to the nose, through which isthmus the circulation of the entire system is to be kept up in the scalp, and the piece thereby kept alive. The scalp is turned at the isthmus, so that the cuticle of the scalp may become the cuticle of the nose. Incisions are then made in the cheek on each side the nose, and upper lip, into which the edges of the scalp are inserted, and in which it grows, hardens, and assumes a perfect shape. The nostrils are made afterwards, and the forehead heals while the nose is forming. Such has been the ingenious procedure of Mr. Carpue, and complete success has attended him. In the instance before us, the patient has not had occasion to take a single dose of medicine, and has experienced no inconvenience from pain. The cuticle of the forehead is now quite restored, and the nose itself is already so well formed as scarcely to be distinguished from a natural one. It is now three months since

the operation; but, in warm weather, Mr. C. is of opinion that the restoration would be completed in two months. His proposed work will inform the faculty of every particular which it is desirable should be known to those who have occasion to perform the same operation, and will be illustrated with several plates. The facts we have stated prove, that, although Mr. Carpue has not the happiness to be the original discoverer of the principle which he has practised, yet he has singular merit in conducting the operation so successfully, and is entitled to his country's gratitude for introducing, with so much intelligence, a practice that will restore to society thousands who have been driven from it by their unsightly appearance. For our part, we view, in the principle of reproduction, which this experiment so completely develops, new views of the animal economy leading to improvements in the practice both of surgery and medicine; and it justifies a sentiment which we have often pressed on the notice of the public, that there probably still exist, in the hands of the vulgar, meriting the attention of the most enlightened, very numerous discoveries as important as that of the cow-pox.

The booksellers of London, at a public meeting, have resolved to apply to Parliament for a revision of the obnoxious and unreasonable clauses of the late act relative to Copy-right, the particulars of which were shortly stated in our Magazine published December 1, and detailed at length in the pamphlet of Mr. Britton, in which that gentleman has ably advocated the rights of authors as well as publishers.

During the past month Mr. BACON, the sculptor, has indulged the lovers of art with a gratuitous exhibition of the great public monuments on which he has for some time been engaged. The chief of these are a monument of SIR JOHN MOORE, for St. Pauls; of the MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, which we represented in a late number; and two of the MARQUIS WELLESLEY, one for Bombay, and the other for Calcutta. Nothing could be more creditable to the state of sculpture in England than this exhibition, and it is gratifying to see it so liberally encouraged by the merit of the dead, and the vanity of the living. Three of the monuments destined for India;



India, must produce among the Hindoos, who annex so profound a veneration to the barbarous carvings of their gods, a degree of respect for the arts of England, which can scarcely fail to be as operative in securing our ascendancy among a semi-barbarous people, as our feats of arms, many of which prove that we are greater barbarians than themselves.

The Exhibition of the Birmingham Academy of Arts was well attended, and its public reception equalled the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The accomplishment of the ultimate intentions of the academy depend on public support; but, if a general opinion of the public feeling may be inferred from a few instances of unsolicited liberality, the society may indulge the hope of erecting a permanent establishment. The pictures, drawings, and models, exhibited in the first year were 118, by 30 local artists. Of these fourteen were landscapes, by Mr. J. BURDEN, of Cook Hill, near Alcester; seven were models by Mr. HOLLINS, of Birmingham; and twelve were portraits, flowers, &c. by Messrs. BARBER; four, cattle, &c. by Mr. FUSSELL; and four portraits by Miss HEAPE, all of Birmingham.

PROFESSOR MALTHUS announces two works of considerable interest at this crisis; one, an Enquiry into the nature and origin of Rent; and the other on the Corn Laws, and on the question relative to Importation. The public cannot fail to derive instruction from the luminous views of this writer, on topics so materially affecting our national prosperity.

MISS HANNAH MORE has nearly ready for publication, in two volumes, an Essay on the Character of St. Paul.

The Hon. R. B. BERNARD, M. P. &c. has announced a Tour in France, Switzerland, Germany, and Belgium, during the last autumn.

MR. RALPH DOLD has printed for private circulation, a report on the very evident advantages which would result from a collateral cut from the Grand Surry Canal at Camberwell, to the Thames at Vauxhall.

An Historical Account, is nearly ready for publication, of the Episcopal See and Cathedral Church of Sarum, or Salisbury, comprising biographical notes of the bishops, the history of the establishment from the earliest period, and a description of the monuments. The work is to be illustrated with engravings by Messrs. COOKE, WOOLNOTH, BYRNE, I. and S. MITAN, LEE, PORTER, ROFFE, SKEL-

TON, and HAWKESWORTH, from drawings by F. NASH; and will be compiled from the best authorities, particularly from the episcopal and chapter records, by Mr. W. DODSWORTH.

MR. BRANDE is proceeding with a new course of chemistry, at the Royal Institution; and Mr. SINGER with a course of electricity, at the Russell Institution. Mr. MILLINGTON, a manufacturer, late of Hammersmith, is delivering a general course of natural philosophy, which he accompanies by a very luminous exposition of its application to the useful arts, at the Rolls and Crown tavern, in Chancery Lane. Dr. SPURZEIM, having finished his course on the skull and brain in London, is delivering one at Bath.

The Prince Regent, on behalf of the King of Hanover, has sent to the library of the University of Gottingen, a copy of the principal works which have issued from the English press since Hanover was occupied by the French and Prussians in 1803—4. They amounted to upwards of 3000*l*.

The St. David's Society offers premiums for the best Essay on the Evidence that St. Peter never was at Rome; and for another on the British Proverbs and British Proverbial Poems.

The Spring Course of Lectures at the Medical School of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, will commence the beginning of February, viz.—At St. Thomas's—Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. Astley Cooper and Mr. Henry Cline; Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. Astley Cooper.—At Guy's—Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Babington and Dr. Curry; Chemistry, by Dr. Babington, Dr. Marcet, and Mr. Allen; Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. Allen; Theory of Medicine and Materia Medica, by Dr. Curry and Dr. Cholmley; Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Haighton; Physiology, or Laws of Animal Economy, by Dr. Haighton; Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. Fox.

Bp. HORSLEY's Sermons on ancient prophecies of the Messiah, dispersed among the heathens, and four Discourses on the nature of the evidence borne to the fact of our Lord's resurrection, are printing in an octavo volume.

Charlemagne, or the Church delivered, an Epic poem, in twenty-four cantos; by LUCIEN BONAPARTE, Member of the Institute of France, &c. &c. translated into English verse, by the Rev. Samuel Butler, D.D., and the Rev. F. Hodgson, will be published in a few days.



Dr. HOLLAND's Travels in the Ionian Isles, in Albania, Thessaly, and Greece, in 1812 and 1813; together with an account of a residence at Joannina, the capital and court of Ali Pasha; and with a more cursory sketch of a route through Attica, the Morea, &c. illustrated by plates; will appear on the 20th February.

A work by that entertaining, but superficial, philosopher, the late BERNARDIN ST. PIERRE, is expected to appear at Paris in the present month, under the title of "*Harmonie de la Nature.*" It presents an illustration of the wisdom and beneficence of Providence in the works of Creation, by exemplifying many coincidences and aptitudes which do not occur to ordinary observers. A translation into English, from the proof sheets, is in progress.

Mr. JAMES JOHNSON has read to the Linnæan Society, an account of some fossil bones found in the cliff near Lyme; of which, an intelligent correspondent, has given an account in this Magazine. The cliff abounds in belemnites, nautili, and the remains of other sea animals. The bones in question have been supposed to belong to the crocodile; but Mr. Johnson thinks they constitute the bones of a new and unknown species of amphibious animal. He is of opinion, that the animals whose remains were found here, lived and died upon the spot.

Sir HUMPHRY DAVY lately discovered in the Appennines, a jet of gas burning with great brilliancy, and forming a column of flame six feet high. The gas was pure carbureted hydrogen. It would be of importance to know, whether any coal exists in the neighbourhood of this flaming jet of gas, or whether it proceeds from a great depth under the surface.

The second and concluding volume of the dull Travels of Professor Lichtenstein, in Southern Africa, is nearly ready for publication, and will comprize the continuation of the Journey through the Karoos to Cape Town, a Journey to Bosjesweld and Gulbach, and the Return by St. Helena to Europe. Of all heavy German compilers, this professor is one of the heaviest.

Mr. WESTALL's Illustrations of the Lord of the Isles, will be finished early in March.

A Visit to Paris in 1814, by Mr. JOHN SCOTT, Editor of the Champion, will appear early in February.

Early in the spring, will appear, Bibli-

otheca Anglo-Poetica, or, a Descriptive Catalogue of a singularly rare and rich Collection of Old English Poetry; illustrated by occasional extracts, with notes critical and biographical. It will be elegantly printed in royal octavo, and ornamented with capitals and about twenty portraits, finely engraved on wood.

Dr. GREGORY, of the Royal Military Academy, has in the press a third edition of his Treatise on Mechanics, with considerable improvements, especially in the volume devoted to the construction of machines.

Dissertations and Letters are printing, by DON JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ, the Chevalier DELAMBRE, Dr. THOMAS THOMSON, Dr. OLINTHUS GREGORY, and others, tending either to impugn or to defend the Trigonometrical Survey of England and Wales, carrying on by Col. MUDGE, and Capt. CALBY; with notes and observations, including a reply to Dr. Thomson, by Dr. GREGORY.

The second volume of Mr. SOUTHEY's History of the Brazils is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of Mr. WORDSWORTH's Lyrical Ballads, &c. with additions, will appear in a few days.

Mr. JOHN SCOTT is preparing for the press, a History of Europe, from the commencement of the French revolution to the restoration of the Bourbons.

A third and fourth volumes of the tedious Biography of the Margravine of Bareith, are printing.

G. J. PARKYNS, Esq. is reprinting his Monastic Remains, in two octavo volumes, illustrated by numerous engravings.

Proposals have been circulated for re-publishing 100 copies of the Censura Literaria, containing titles, extracts, and opinions of old English books, especially those which are scarce; by Sir EGERTON BRYDGES, K. J., in ten vols. 8vo. at twelve guineas.

A new Cover is printing to the Velvet Cushion.

Mr. EUSTACE is in Italy collecting materials for a third volume of his Tour.

A Supplement is printing to Mr. NORTHCOTE's elegant and interesting work on the life of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A variety of *catchpennies* continue to be announced about the Bonaparte family.

Mr. I. JAMES, of Bristol, has in the press, Pilgrim's Progress in verse, the first part of which may be expected in about a month.

The



The selection from the works of **GEORGE WITHER**, announced some time since, by Mr. **GUTCH** of Bristol, and which he has been prevented from completing by other avocations, will appear in March or April, in three volumes octavo, containing a life of the author, with critical notices.

Mr. **WM. JAKES**, translator of Professor **Franck's** Guide to the Study of the Scriptures, &c., will speedily publish an Abridgment of the True Christianity of John Arndt.

**LORD CLARENDON'S** Essays, in 2 vols. fcp. octavo, are expected in a few days from Edinburgh.

The Twelve Scholars, a work intended for the instruction and amusement of young persons in humble life, will be published in February.

The Journal of a Tour and a Residence in Great Britain, in 1810 and 1811, by a French traveller, with remarks on the country, its arts, literature, and politics, and on the manners and customs of its inhabitants, will speedily appear, in two volumes octavo, with numerous engravings.

A new edition, with notes and illustrations, is printing, of Letters from a gentleman in the north of Scotland, to his friend in London, first published in 1754, and so often quoted in the Lady of the Lake, and in Waverley.

Dr. **W. B. COLLYER** commenced, on Wednesday evening, the 21st December, at Salter's Hall, London, a course of lectures on the Scripture Parables; which, when published, will form the fourth volume of Dr. Collyer's Lectures.

A work will issue from the Caxton press, early in the spring, in parts, by Mr. **J. ASPIN**, entitled, a Systematic Analysis of Universal History, presenting a compendium of history, chronology, genealogy, and geography, methodically arranged, and illustrated with explanatory and critical remarks; an introductory essay will be prefixed, on the nature, definition, and classification of history and chronology, and the systems of various writers. The work will extend to four quarto volumes.

Mr. **JOHN LAWRENCE**, during the past summer, made an interesting experiment on the effects of the Tullian husbandry; his account of the results of which is worthy of being transferred from the *Farmer's Journal* to our pages.

"The breadth of the land was fifty-seven inches, Tull's last and approved measure; a double row in the centre, twelve inches apart for the hand-hoe, with intervals right and left, each of the width of 22½

inches for the horse-hoe; a single row at the extremity of each interval right and left. In order to try the effect of a still greater distance, a distinct row, making the fifth, was sown at a yard distance from the eastern row of the regular land. Length of the rows 26½ feet.—Seed sown May 2. The species red spring wheat, one more plump than the other. The white seed having failed, the above rows were reduced to four. The first row received as nearly as possible one third of a heaped gill, or quarter pint of seed; the second full double the quantity; third more thinly sown than the first; fourth, double the quantity of the third: the two last receiving three parts of a heaped gill. Whole of the seed sown—two gills, or half a pint. The soil a fine light hazel loam, of sufficient tenacity—good potato land, but without manure. The plants appeared early, in nine or ten days. The four rows cut Sept. 17; the external ones the largest and heaviest; some greenish ears, very few small, the average of a large size; straw some of the stoutest I have seen; the weather dry. I believe the corn remained long enough abroad, to get some wet, as the sample is rather cold, with a few grown kernels, and probably worse, by at least 2s. per quarter, than a specimen which I rubbed out before the rain came. The produce superior to the seed sown by several shillings per quarter. The longest ears rather more than six inches; highest number of grains in the best which I could find, seventy-one; many sixty to sixty-six, and the average of those I examined, including the worst blighted ears, forty-six grains; but, from the large ears being much the majority, in all probability, the average number of kernels in an ear exceeded fifty. The size of kernel followed the seed, larger and smaller. The quantity of land somewhat more than a square perch, and, I believe to a yard, the one hundred and fifty fourth part of an acre, making the acreable quantity of the crop 8 quarters, 2 bushels, 1½ pints, and a fraction, or about 60 fold. The seed sown was after the rate of two pecks to full one bushel per acre, as nearly as I can judge or calculate. The straw weighed, Jan. 2, 49½ lbs.; chaff, 10 lbs. The external rows produced more of these in proportion, as of corn. Quantity of straw per acre (*salvo errore*) 7661 lbs, or 3 tons, 8 cwt. 45 lbs. which make nearly 5½ loads trussed for market. Chaff per acre 1540 lbs."

Mr. **LAWRENCE** will repeat the same experiment this year, on a somewhat larger scale, of which also we shall be glad to see the results.

The Paris Spectator, containing observations on Parisian manners and customs at the commencement of the eighteenth century, is printing in two volumes.

The Editor of the Cheap Magazine, published



published with merited patronage at Haddington, has announced a new periodical miscellany, on a plan of similar utility, to be called *The Monthly Monitor, or Philanthropic Museum*; the chief object of which is to prevent crimes by stimulating virtue.

The Rev. JOHN EVANS, author of a collection of valuable Essays called "*The Ponderer*," and master of Park-row Academy, Bristol, proposes to publish by subscription, in one volume 8vo. *Memoirs of the late William Reed*, of Thornbury; including extracts from his Correspondence, and Selections from his Poetical Productions. As an author, Mr. Reed is known only by a few songs, and by two papers in the *Ponderer*; he has, however, left several productions in MS. in addition to an extensive correspondence.

A work is about to appear, entitled *Dialogues, Moral, Satirical, Critical, Biographical, Philosophical, and Speculative, between Pompey and Cæsar*, two dogs of London, as overheard under the Piazzas in Covent Garden; taken down verbatim by Comus Cerberus, esq.

A translation is announced in 8vo. with a plan and map, of Giraud's Campaign of Paris in 1814, to which is prefixed, a Sketch of the Campaign of 1813.

An improved edition of Mr. Bourn's *Gazetteer*, with references to Authorities, will speedily be published.

Guy Mannering, or the Astrologer, by the author of *Waverley*, in three volumes, will appear in the course of February.

A new method of operating for the cure of Popliteal Aneurism, has been employed in Dublin, by Mr. Crampton, Surgeon General at the King's Military Infirmary, with the most complete success, which seems to open new and important views with respect to the treatment of diseased and wounded arteries in general.

Beautiful specimens of flax and hemp were lately exhibited to the Linnæan Society, prepared by machinery invented by Mr. Lee, without water-steeping, or dew-retting. The advantages of the plan are, that the produce is greater and better; and the green part of the plant is preserved, which furnishes very good food for cattle, and is an excellent manure. The seed also is preserved.

Dr. BREWSTER has made some important discoveries on the depolarisation of light by different bodies, animal, vegetable, and mineral. It appears that

bodies capable of depolarising light, may be divided into seven classes:—

1. Those that have a neutral axis, and produce a double image; with respect to which the theory is evident.
2. Those that have a neutral axis, but produce only a single image, as the human hair. In these bodies he supposes that two images are really produced, but that they coincide with each other.
3. Those that have no depolarising axis, but depolarise light in every direction, as gum arabic. These he conceives to be composed of layers, placed one over the other, each of which has a depolarising axis; and as these axes are placed in every direction, the body acquires the property of depolarising in every direction.
4. Those bodies that have an approximation to a neutral axis, as gold-beater's skin.
5. Those that have an approximation to a depolarising axis.
6. Those that allow the light nearly to vanish, but not quite, at every alternate sector, as oil of mace.
7. Those that allow it to vanish entirely at every alternate sector, as calcareous spar, when the light passes through the shorter axis.

Mr. SALT, in his Voyage to Abyssinia, says, as he approached the Peninsula of Aden, he was much struck with the singular appearances which the sun put on as it rose. When it had risen about half-way above the horizon, its form somewhat resembled a castellated dome: when three parts above the horizon, its shape appeared like that of a balloon; and at length the lower limb, suddenly starting up from the horizon, it assumed the general form of a globe flattened at the axis. These singular changes he attributed to the refraction produced by the different layers of atmosphere through which the sun was viewed in its progress. The same cause made the ship in the bay, look as if it had been lifted out of the water, and her bare masts seemed to be crowded with sail; a low rock also appeared to rise up like a vessel, and a projecting point of land to rest on no other foundation than the air; the space between these objects and the horizon having a grey pellucid tinge, very distinct from the dark colour of the sea.—In the Red Sea, Mr. Salt says, all the islands are composed entirely of marine alluvies strongly cemented together, and forming vast and solid masses, which may not improperly be termed rock, the surface being covered, in parts only, with a thin layer of soil. The larger portion of these remains consists of corallines, I madrepores.



madrepores, echini, and a great variety of sea-shells of those species which appear to be still common in this sea. Dalrymple's hypothesis respecting the formation of coral islands, has been generally admitted to be correct, for those not elevated more than one or two feet above the level of the ocean; since the moment one point of coral rises to its surface, birds will of course resort to it, and there leave shells, bones, and other remains of their food, which, in time, producing vegetation, may continually accumulate until the whole mass become a solid stratum of earth. But this does not solve the present difficulty, for on these islands large pieces of madrepores are found, disposed in regular layers, full twenty feet above the level of high-water mark.

Mr. MYERS terminates his late publication on the Means of Improving the Condition of the Poor, with the following conclusions:—

1. Men of landed property, as well as others of fortune and influence, should afford encouragement to the lower classes of society, and one of the measures is an increase in the number of farms, and a consequent diminution of their magnitudes.

2. Each cottager in the country should have a piece of ground for the production of potatoes and other vegetables for the maintenance of his family; and, if cottages for this purpose were erected on the waste spaces by the road-sides, and inhabited by the honest and deserving, they would contribute much to public comfort and safety.

3. Each cottager who can purchase a cow, should be enabled to keep her at a moderate expence; and, that the loan of small sums, to the industrious and deserving of the lower classes, would not only be a great individual benefit, but a public good.

4. The institution and patronage of Benevolent Societies, for the relief of the sick and aged, deserve peculiar attention from the landholders, and afford opportunities of exercising influence, and of employing the talents committed to their charge.

5. The instruction of the rising generation becomes an object of serious importance to society, and one of the principal springs upon which its welfare depends.

#### FRANCE.

Dr. GUILLE, director of the Royal Biond Institution at Paris, has been enabled, by an infallible method of his own invention, to establish an immediate and perfect intercourse between the blind, and the deaf and dumb. The first trial of this ingenious practice was made before a numerous

public meeting at Paris. A sentence was dictated to one of the deaf and dumb, and by him communicated to one of the blind, who immediately repeated it in a loud voice. He, in his turn communicated to another the sentence dictated by the meeting, who instantly wrote it down on a tablet.

The method which M. Parmentier has employed for preserving potatoes, during fifty years, is to divide the potatoes by rasping or grating them. Their aggregation is destroyed, the net work of the fibres is torn, and the vascular tissue is broken, to force out the water and fecula enclosed in them. The grater may be fastened to a mill-stone; which greatly abridges the labour, and it might be improved by adapting a fly-wheel to it, in order to regulate the motion, and facilitate the play. This mill will dispatch forty-eight bushels of potatoes, while twelve workmen can make 120 pounds of fecula, which is the same as starch.

The medals in bronze celebrating the achievements of *Napoleon le Grand*, amount to 130 in number, and in execution will perhaps for ever remain unrivalled. They are sold in many shops in London, and are now valued at double their weight in silver. These medals record all the events of his career, civil as well as military, with appropriate devices. The various overthrows of the confederated assailants of France, and their breaches of treaties, are represented in very striking emblems.—No period of history was perhaps ever so fully and so indelibly recorded as that of the reign of Napoleon, by means of these exquisite medals.

M. DEBURE has just put to press a very important work, under the title of "*L'Egypt sous les Pharaons; ou l'Histoire de l'Egypt avant l'invasion de Cambyse.*" The author is versed in the oriental languages, and is possessed of many original materials.

Professor BURNOUR is preparing a Commentary on the Speeches in Thucydides.

#### RUSSIA.

At Petersburg are established fourteen printing offices, three of which belong to the senate, to the synod, and to the war-office. Among the others appertaining to the academies, or open to the public, one prints works in the Tartar language, and one prints music. The foreign booksellers and libraries are thirteen in number; the Russian establishments of the same description, amount to nearly thirty. There are many reading rooms,



rooms, containing the best works on the subjects of history, literature, and voyages and travels. The journals, and other newspapers, and vehicles of intelligence are few, and not popular. Besides the great public libraries, there are more than twenty considerable libraries belonging to individuals; some of these are very extensive. Among them is the famous collection of manuscripts formed by M. Dubrowski, containing a great number of memoirs and original letters, written by sovereigns, ministers of state, and celebrated men.

The excavations into the ancient tombs in Siberia, are continued with diligence, and the antiquities found in them are sent in succession to Petersburg. They consist of articles made of massive gold, in drinking vessels, vases, diadems, military decorations, cuirasses, shields, ornaments for the head, idols, and images of animals.

The Mahometans established in Russia have schools in every village where they reside; and in the towns they have also formed school-establishments for their daughters. Many of the peasants, and almost all the tradesmen of this religion, have a copy of the Koran, and so has also every mosque. Some among them possess small collections of historical manuscripts, and are sufficiently well acquainted with the history of their country, and that of neighbouring states. The christians and pagans among the Russian Tartars, are ignorant and superstitious.

The Bible Society of Petersburg, has printed, in the course of two years, 38,700 Bibles, in seven different languages; and the sub-division committees printed 31,500 Bibles in four languages. New editions of the Bible are also printing at Warsaw, Posen, Thorn, and Cracow. Editions of the Bible are also preparing at Rorsemienzell, and at Wilna, in the Polonese and Lithuanian languages; and even at Samogitia, in the barbarous language of that country.

#### GERMANY, &c.

Among the curious subjects of enquiry, interesting to naturalists, a German writer has treated, in a work published at Leipsic, on the Foretellers of Weather

in the Animal Kingdom. It contains a general review of the animals which manifest symptoms of any kind at the approach of atmospherical changes. He reckons 20 mammiferæ, 37 birds, 7 amphibias, 1 fish, 20 insects, and 3 worms. He avoids giving any authority to the superstitious and exaggerated accounts of the country people; or, at least, he reduces them to their true value, and offers the result of facts known to himself, in consequence either of his own observations or experiments. He has formed the whole into thirty-five rules, established by his own knowledge; and which he presents as infallible, forming a part of meteorology and rural economy.

Mr. BALTHAZAR SOLWYNS, a citizen of Antwerp, who resided above fifteen years in the East Indies, since his return to Europe has been employed in the description and engraving of the objects that merited observation during his travels. It is composed of four volumes in folio, and consists of a *Description of the manners, customs, ceremonies, &c. of Bengal*, with 292 coloured plates. Mr. S. began this publication at Calcutta, and it has long been deservedly admired in the libraries of the curious in Great Britain.

Dr. WEDEL SIMONSEN, who had been ordered by the King of Denmark to travel into Fionia, has collected 464 ancient monuments intended to be placed in the Museum at Copenhagen, 1104 manuscripts and documents for the royal archives, 1034 documents relative to individuals, and 3000 other documents of various kinds.

#### GREECE.

A Greek literary society has recently been established at Athens, composed of distinguished scholars of that country, and of illustrious Europeans. The Hon. Mr. North is named the first president. Many ecclesiastics are members; and the meetings take place once a week in a monastery.

An English version is printing from the original Greek of the works of Aratus, the Cilician, which are to be accompanied by two stereographic planispheres, projected to the age of the author, by Dr. H. CLARKE, of Sandhurst.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Mozart's Symphony in G minor, arranged as a duet, for two performers on one piano-forte, by J. Wilkins. 6s.*

WITH the works of the distinguished musician, whose name stands at the head of this article, the English ear can claim, even in the present day, but slender acquaintance. While the productions of those sublime masters, Handel and Haydn, and the compositions of the elegant Pleyel, have asserted their just title to admiration, received the warm encomiums of our professors and amateurs, and become standing models of excellence for musical students, in this as in almost every other country; the bright offspring of Mozart's genius have been destined to make a comparatively faint impression, and to meet with no very extensive encouragement in England. Of the multitudinous works of this eminent man, the most generally known and practised are those which, in our opinion, constitute the least favourable testimonials of his talents;—we allude to his sonatas. These, indeed, exhibit many original and fanciful conceptions, and frequently indicate a mind endowed, in a superior degree, with vivid and felicitous ideas: but they, certainly, do not form a portion of his principal efforts, nor admit of advantageous comparison with his more elaborated pieces. The chief evidence of his powers, is displayed in the numerous operas, symphonies, and concertos, with which he has adorned the musical world. In the first, we see a rich and diversified imagination, operating in conjunction with an able management of vocal and instrumental effect;—in the second we are struck with the alternate recurrence of florid, vigorous, and graceful passages, skilfully arranged, and admirably harmonized;—and in the last is visible, considerable fertility of invention, much ingenuity, and a comprehensive knowledge of the capabilities of the instruments employed. These are the compositions into which the spirit of Mozart is infused most abundantly;—these are the most shining exemplars of his style, the grand pillars of his fame. Considering, then, their intrinsic worth, and that the British public are but partially familiar with them, we cannot but commend the design of Mr. Wilkins to furnish a specimen, in the shape of a piano-forte duet.

The symphony, selected by Mr. W. is in G minor, and comprises the usual num-

ber of movements. The commencement of the opening one is singularly pleasing: its character is formed of sweetness and tenderness, tinged with a species of melancholy, which, far from diminishing, imparts additional force to their interest. But, aware that a lengthened strain of this nature cannot preserve the attention it at first attracted, the composer proceeds, after a few bars, to display more animated and brilliant conceptions. In so doing, his judgment is not less conspicuous than his fancy. As the minor key is employed with peculiar propriety to express affecting sentiment, and awaken pathetic emotion, so the major is particularly calculated to exhibit vivacious ideas, and rouse energetic feelings. The latter is, therefore, adopted in the present instance, on the introduction of a passage, lively in its kind, and intended to excite the warmer passions;—the effect is fully accomplished, and receives much augmentation from the contrast with the opening melody. The succeeding bars contain many proofs of prolific imagination; develop a capacity to blend, in a captivating manner, the suggestions of a bold and graceful fancy;—and demonstrate an easy command of abstruse modulation. The second movement is extremely chaste;—considerable labour has evidently been bestowed on it;—refined taste is every where visible;—the natural conceptions of the mind are improved and embellished by art;—and the gentle flow of the passages is prevented from becoming monotonous by the occasional introduction of unexpected transitions. Of the remaining portions of this symphony, it will be scarcely necessary to detail our opinion; their merits are similar to those already noticed. Suffice it to say, that the general excellence they possess, is such as deserves no ordinary praise, and that they amply testify the source from which they sprang.

We cannot close our observations, without speaking of Mr. Wilkins's arrangement, and passing our judgment on the manner in which it is executed. The difficulties to be encountered in reducing a multifarious score into the form of a duet; in compressing into a small compass, beauties which lie dispersed over an extensive surface; and in so disposing the several parts, as to preserve the striking effects of the original; are unquestionably, serious and perplexing; but an examination of the arrangement before



before us, might convince us, were we not already convinced, that they are not insuperable. We are in every respect satisfied with this specimen of Mr. W.'s skill and industry, and cordially acknowledge that he has performed the task he undertook with credit to himself and advantage to all piano-forte practitioners.

*First Duet for the harp and piano-forte, composed and dedicated to the Misses Sharp, by F. Lanza. 5s.*

This duet consists of two movements; the first, *allegro moderato*, in common time, with four crotchets in a bar;—the second, *rondo allegretto*, in the same time, with two crotchets in a bar. The opening of the *first*, is not particularly distinguished either for novelty or attractiveness; though certainly not displeasing nor wholly deficient in idea. But the principal of the ensuing passages are of another cast. They are characterized by originality and liveliness, and adorned with a considerable portion of brilliancy. The softer melodies are smooth and tuneful, judiciously introduced, and well adapted to relieve the attention from those of opposite qualities. In the *rondo* we find much to commend: the *subject* is natural and graceful, and the digressional matter evinces both taste and invention. It is further heightened by many vivacious conceptions, which, without bordering upon eccentricity, are sufficiently diversified and ingenious. The author has, besides, exhibited very respectable talents in the arrangement:—the harmonical construction is correct and scientific;—the modulation easy and skilful;—and the disposition and interchange of the passages between the two

instruments, display a familiar acquaintance with their respective powers, and greatly augment the general effect.

*The Robin's Petition; the music composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.*

The musical, like the literary, press, teems with nonsense and insipidity, the usual concomitants of unlimited licence. But, as the benefits resulting from the uncontrolled freedom of publication are an hundred-fold in proportion to the inconveniences attached to it, we must bear the latter with complacency, while we reap the full enjoyment of the former. These brief observations are suggested by the extraordinary fecundity of the present race of musical authors; a fecundity which defies all comparison with past times, and demonstrates, that, if the human mind is not always in a progressive state of improvement, it at least unceasingly strives to encrease its productions, though not constantly blest with the power of imparting novelty to them. But, though we venture to say thus much in regard to the generality of the votaries of Apollo, it would be an unequivocal mark of injustice not to except, from this sweeping observation, those who are in any respect honorably distinguished from their brethren. Mr. Whitaker has long favoured the public with the effusions of his talents, and amply evidenced the possession of faculties of a superior description. His present effort is well calculated to uphold his reputation, and may be said to constitute one of the pleasing novelties of the day.

\* \* \* *Publishers of Music are requested to send their Works for notice.*

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 54th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the SECOND SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. CXLVI.** *To alter the Punishment in certain Cases of High Treason.*

The sentence or judgment to be pronounced or awarded from and after the passing of this Act against any person convicted or adjudged guilty shall be, that such person shall be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until such person be dead; and that afterwards the head shall be severed from the body of such person, and the body divided into four quarters, shall

be disposed of as his Majesty and his successors shall think fit.—And in case his Majesty or his successors shall so think fit, he may direct and order that such person as aforesaid shall not be drawn and hanged by the neck, but that instead thereof the head shall be there severed from the body of such person whilst alive.

**CAP. CXLVII.** *For the better Regulation of the Drivers of Licensed Hackney Coaches.*

Drivers of hackney coaches to have a sufficient number of tickets marked 1s.

and 1s. 6d.—Tickets to be delivered corresponding to the amount of the fare.—No complaint to be heard without production of tickets.—Number of the coach marked on the ticket to be evidence.—Commissioners to appoint a printer for printing the tickets.—No other person to print them on penalty of 500*l*.—Printer to deliver the tickets to persons producing the order of the commissioners.—Penalty 50*l*.—Penalty of 50*l*. on forging tickets.—Imprisonment not to be more than a year, nor less than six months.—Driver to account to his employer for the number of the tickets entrusted to him, and in lieu of wages may deduct 2*d*. for every shilling earned.—Penalty on drivers not faithfully accounting to their employers.—Penalties not exceeding 5*l*. how to be levied, &c.—Penalties amounting to 50*l*. how to be levied.—One half of penalties to the king, and the other to the informer.

Every hackney coachman may refuse to carry more than four adult or grown-up persons, (and not being children in arms or lap) in his coach, and a servant outside, at one and the same time, and shall not at any time be compellable to carry above that number of such persons; but, if he shall agree to carry, or shall actually carry above that number of such persons in his coach at one and the same time, he shall be entitled to demand, and to receive and be paid for every such additional person, of whatever age he or she may be (not being a child in arms or lap), whom he shall so agree to carry, or shall actually carry, one shilling over and above the regular fare, under the circumstances and as allowed by the said act.

Commissioners may licence 200 hackney chariots, but not to exceed in coaches and chariots the authorized number of 1,100.—Chariots to pay the weekly sum of 5*s*.—Every hackney-chariot driver may refuse to carry more than two adult or grown-up persons (and not being children in arms or lap) in his chariot, and a servant outside, at one and the same time, and shall not at any time be compellable to carry above that number; but, if he shall agree to carry or shall actually carry above that number of such persons in his chariot at any one time, he shall be entitled to demand and to receive and be paid for every such ad-

ditional person (of whatever age he or she may be, not being a child in arms or lap) whom he shall so agree to carry or shall actually carry, one shilling over and above the regular fare.

Cap. CXLVIII. *For imposing an Excise Duty on Silk Handkerchiefs sold by the East India Company for Home Consumption.*

Cap. CXLIX. *To regulate, until the end of the next Session of Parliament, the Trade in Spirits between Great Britain and Ireland, reciprocally.*

Cap. CL. *To consolidate and amend the Regulations contained in several Acts of Parliament for imposing and levying of Fines upon Parishes, Townlands, and other Places, in respect of the unlawful Distillation of Spirits in Ireland.*

Cap. CLI. *To repeal an Act passed in the Fifty-second Year of his present Majesty: for better regulating the Office of Agent General for Volunteers and Local Militia, and for the more effectually regulating the said Office, and to make further Provisions for the Regulation of the Office of Agent General.*

Cap. CLII. *To repeal certain Parts of an Act made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for regulating the making, keeping, and carriage of Gunpowder within Great Britain.*

Cap. CLIII. *To regulate the Payment of Drawback on Paper allowed to the Universities in Scotland.*

Cap. CLIV. *For further amending and enlarging the Powers of an Act of the 46th Geo. III. intituled an Act for consolidating and rendering more effectual the several Acts for the Purchase of Buildings and further Improvement of the Streets and Places near to Westminster Hall and the Two Houses of Parliament, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

Cap. CLV. *To repeal an Act for establishing Regulations respecting Aliens arriving in or resident in this Kingdom in certain Cases, and for substituting other Provisions until the end of the next Session of Parliament in the lieu thereof.*

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

**T**HE power by which bodies unite chemically, known by the name of *affinity*, and the proportions in which they unite, called the *atomic theory*, have lately excited the chief attention of Chemists. It appears that Substances are decomposed by electricity according to a determinate law. Oxygen and acids are attracted to the positive pole; while hydrogen, alkalies, earths, and metals, are attracted to the negative pole. This is considered as owing to an affinity subsisting between oxygen, and acids, and positive electricity; and between hydrogen, alkalies, earths and metals, and negative electricity. This discovery of Sir H. Davy pointed out the means of employing galva-



nism as an instrument of analysis, and the probability by means of it of decomposing many bodies which had previously resisted chemical experiment. He showed that bodies which have a chemical affinity for each other are in different states of electricity. Thus, when quick-lime and oxalic acid are brought in contact, and separated, the acid is found to be negative, and the lime positive. Hence the reason why oxygen and acids are attracted by the negative pole of the battery. Hydrogen, alkalies, earths, and oxides, are in a positive state of excitement; therefore they are attracted to the negative pole of the battery. According to this doctrine, chemical affinity is the same power with the attraction which exists between bodies in different states of electrical excitement.—In consequence of it, Sir H. Davy was led to attempt the decomposition of the alkalies and earths, and to obtain the splendid success with which these attempts were attended. BERZELIUS has bestowed much attention on this subject. According to him the acid or alkaline nature of a body depends upon the state of its electricity. If it be permanently *negative*, it is of an acid nature; if it be permanently *positive*, it is alkaline, and a body may be positive with respect to one body, and negative with respect to another.

The same great Chemist has given a table of the chemical substances in the order of the intensity of their electricities beginning with that which is attracted most strongly to the positive pole, or most intensely *negative*; and terminating with the body which is attracted most strongly to the negative pole, and therefore most intensely *positive*. The *negative* intensity diminishes as we proceed downwards in the table, and at last in the centre finally disappears, then the positive intensity begins and gradually increases, becoming greatest at the lower end of the table. Hence the affinity of the two substances at the two extremes of the table is greatest of all; and as we advance to the middle of the table, that affinity gradually diminishes, and at last disappears. Thus oxygen and potassium have the greatest affinity for each other; and there is very little affinity between iridium, platinum, and gold.

Oxygen,	Tungsten,	Rhodium,	Manganese,
Sulphur,	Antimony,	Palladium,	Cerium,
Nitricum,	Tellurium,	Mercury,	Yttrium,
Muriatic radicle,	Silicon,	Silver,	Glucinum,
Phosphorus,	Columbium,	Lead,	Aluminium,
Fluoric radicle,	Titanium,	Tin,	Magnesium,
Boron,	Zirconium,	Nickel,	Calcium,
Carbon,	Osmium,	Copper,	Strontium,
Hydrogen,	Bismuth,	Cobalt,	Barytium,
Arsenic,	Iridium,	Uranium,	Sodium,
Chromium,	Platinum,	Zinc,	Potassium.
Molybdenum,	Gold,	Iron,	

OERSTED has adopted the electrical theory of affinity. He considers the phenomena of electricity, galvanism, magnetism, heat, light, and chemical affinity, as depending on the same forces; and the same cause, which in one case produces electrical action, occasions in another chemical action. These actions are produced by two forces; the one *negative*, the other *positive*. These forces are opposite to one another; and by being made to act against one another, may suspend or destroy one another. Heat, says he, is produced by the extinction of the two forces, either in electrical or chemical processes. Light is derived from the same cause. Acids which are attracted to the same pole as oxygen, possess the same force with that principle; while alkalies and combustible bodies, which are attracted to the opposite pole, possess the opposite force. He arranges chemical substances under two series: the first containing the products of combustion; the second, the supporters and combustibles. Those of the one series, according to him, do not combine with those of the other; except sulphur and phosphorus, which combine both with the metals and alkalies, and therefore constitute, as it were, the *transition* from the one series to the other. Combustibility, then, is the preponderance of the positive force in a particular state, called the *state of supporters*, or of the first class of bodies. Alkalinity presents the same force, but in a different state, called the *state of products*, or of the second class.

There exists three principal combinations between the electrical forces, which are the same as the chemical forces. *Expansion*, which is the effect of a repulsive force in bodies, is most frequently owing to an excess of one of the electric forces. *Contraction* is the effect of an equilibrium between the forces, and of their mutual extinction. The forces which produce the electrical and chemical actions of bodies are the same as those which produce the mechanical properties. *Impenetrability* depends on the resistance which the expansive power of two forces opposes to a body endeavouring to penetrate the space already occupied by another body. *Cohesion* is the effect of the two forces, which attract one another. *Universal attraction* consists in the action at a distance of the two forces upon each other, supposing the expansive power of each force not to extend beyond the surface of bodies. At present, concludes Dr. THOMPSON, it seems

to be the prevailing opinion of chemists that chemical affinity is identical with electrical attraction. The opinion possesses much plausibility, and even probability; but much remains to be done before it can be considered as established, and made the foundation of accurate chemical reasonings.

That substances always enter into chemical combination, in determinate proportions which never vary, has been known ever since chemists acquired the art of analysing bodies. Thus carbonate of lime, wherever, or in whatever state, it occurs, is always a compound of 43.2 carbonic acid and 57.8 lime; and sulphate of barytes, 34.5 sulphuric acid and 65.5 barytes. Mr. DALTON was the first person who ventured to account for this fixedness in chemical proportions. According to him, it is the atoms of bodies that unite together. One atom of a body, *a*, unites with one atom of a body, *b*, or with two atoms of it, or with three, four, &c. atoms of it. The union of one atom of *a* with one atom of *b* produces one compound, the union of one atom of *a* with two atoms of *b* produces another compound, and so on. Each of these compounds, of course, must consist of the same proportions, because the weight of every atom of the same body must of necessity be the same. We have no means of demonstrating the number of atoms which unite together in this manner in every compound; we must, therefore, have recourse to conjecture. If two bodies unite only in one proportion, it is reasonable to conclude that they unite atom to atom. Hence it is most likely that water is composed of one atom of oxygen and one atom of hydrogen; oxide of silver, of one atom silver and one atom oxygen; and oxide of zinc, of one atom zinc and one atom oxygen. BERZELIUS has established two propositions, axioms or chemical first principles:—

1. In all compounds of inorganic matter one of the constituents is always in the state of a single atom. According to this axiom, no inorganic compound is ever composed of two atoms of *a* united with three atoms of *b*, or of three atoms of *a* united with four atoms of *b*, &c.; but always of one atom of *a* united with one, two, three, four, &c. atoms of *b*.

2. When an acid unites to a base, the oxygen in the acid is always a multiple of the oxygen in the base by a whole number, and generally by the number denoting the atoms of oxygen in the acid.

Berzelius conceives all bodies to be in the gaseous state, and embraces the opinion of Gay-Lussac, that gaseous bodies always unite in volumes that are aliquot parts of each other. One volume of one body always unites with one, two, three, &c. volumes of another.

## MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES

In N. W. London; from Dec. 24, 1814, to Jan. 24, 1815.

<b>A</b> NASARCA .....	2	Enterodynia .....	4
Ascites .....	3	Hæmorrhoids .....	2
Asthma .....	6	Ophthalmia .....	6
Apoplexia .....	2	Pleuritis .....	5
Amenorrhœa .....	4	Peritonitis .....	1
Bronchitis Acuta .....	1	Pneumonia .....	7
Cholera .....	6	Podagra .....	15
Catarrhus .....	14	Rubeola .....	10
Cephalalgia .....	4	Rheumatismus Acutus .....	4
Cynanche Tonsillaris .....	7	————— Chronicus .....	12
Diarrhœa .....	10	Scarlatina .....	7
Dyspnœa .....	5	Typhus .....	3
Enteritis .....	2		

The latter part of the preceding month was marked by the prevalence of Catarrh, slight sore throats, bowel complaints, and all the variety of disease comprised under the familiar, but indefinite, term of Colds.

About the 8th of January the weather set in with unusual severity; since which we have been visited, in addition to the former list, by the usual accompaniment of winter's cold and frost—a long catalogue of inflammatory disease.

The Measles, which are less easily traced to particular states of the weather, have been aggravated this season; in some crowded and poor districts they have been very fatal,—but less so among the higher classes of society, who have not only the benefit of early advice, but generally the wisdom to profit by it when given.

From the preceding list, it will be observed, that by far the greater number of the inflammatory affections are those which attack the respiratory organs; and, with the exception of one case of acute Bronchitis, the symptoms have been more or less speedily relieved by the judicious employment of bleeding.

The instance of death from Bronchitis, or inflammation of the air vessels of the lungs, should be noted as a specimen both of the insidious nature of this rapidly fatal disease,



and of the hazard of domestic quackery. A poor woman after exposure to cold and moisture, was seized by a sense of tightness and uneasiness in the chest, with hurried and laborious respiration; she had cough, wheezing, and slight febrile symptoms. On the second day finding her distress increase, and knowing her father to have died of asthma, she determined to have recourse to a *fine medicine* prescribed for him twenty years ago by a physician of celebrity. Most unfortunately it happened, that æther entered into its composition; it was taken with at least no benefit, not to say with certain detriment. A third day was lost in the unavailing efforts of her friends to obtain a letter of recommendation to an hospital; and at length I was called to her as an object of charity. My visit was too late to be of service—the hand of death was upon her, the symptoms had been exchanged for the most complete debility, and her forehead was bathed with cold perspirations. In this state bleeding was out of the question; in the evening delirium supervened, and she died without a struggle.

The absence of pain in this complaint has frequently misled the unwary practitioner. How little do we know the things that are really good for us. The man who writhes with the agony of pleuritic pain, little suspects that the intensity of his suffering may be the salvation of his life. It gives a character to the disease intelligible to the most ignorant pretender.

One of the cases marked inflammation of the lungs, was an instance of the repulsion of gout to the thoracic viscera, in consequence of local applications improperly made to the feet of the patient while labouring under that disease. But the symptoms disappeared on the return of the gout to the limbs.

11, North Crescent,  
Bedford Square.

JOHN WANT,  
Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**P**RODIGIOUS Exports have taken place of COLONIAL PRODUCE to all the Continental markets, to the great profit of the West India Planters and Merchants; but with little advantage to the revenue or industry of Great Britain. The sudden foreclosing of the bonds of the merchants have also compelled them to ship for foreign markets all colonial produce, for which they were unable to pay the duties for home consumption, and this has added enormously to the recent shipments for all parts of Europe, even without an actual demand.

For most of the manufactures and produce of Great Britain, it deeply affects us to say, there is very little, and in many places no demand, the length of the war having compelled all the European nations to encourage their native ingenuity, so that many of the ancient staples of Great Britain are superseded and undersold in the German, French, and other markets. This is a truth, which in spite of peace, is felt in most of our manufacturing districts, and it is to be feared that the same warlike propensity will be found to have produced a similar effect in the best market for our manufactures—the United States of America.

On the other hand, it appears by the returns that no less than 260,000 quarters of wheat have been landed in the Port of London only, within the last three months, chiefly from France, being the full consumption of the metropolis within that period. For what purpose then need our farmers grow wheat, if this supply is to be continued? What kind of people however shall we be, without employment either for the towns or the country, and how is a revenue of sixty millions to be collected from such a population? These are considerations which call for wise and energetic determinations of Parliament.

Such is the extent of our cotton manufactures, that it is said no less than 300,000 bags of cotton wool, each weighing  $2\frac{3}{4}$  cwt. have been consumed within the last twelve months.

Coals were in 1813, at the cheapest time, 64s. per chaldron; in 1814 at 63s. In October 1813 at 72s. in 1814 at 75s. The duties on a CHALDRON at London are

To the Duke of Richmond, (purchased by Government,) s. d.	
1s. 4d. per Newcastle chaldron, say .....	0 7
Corporation of Newcastle .....	0 2
Corporation of London .....	1 3
Customs, London .....	12 6

Total 14 6

The Average monthly consumption of the last four years has been 89,251 chaldrons. The winter of 1813-14 required 789,251 chaldrons, to supply which demand, the number of cargoes was 3,280, of chaldrons 682,375, leaving a deficiency of 56,876 chaldrons.

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K

Among

Among articles of import from France, their Paper Hangings have excited much notice and admiration. The prevailing taste at Paris seems to be for obtaining upon the walls the effect of hangings, either of silk, satin, velvet, or some other elegant fabric: this is effected by the grounds of the papers, having all the character and expression of the texture designed to be imitated; and the papers being shaded, to represent folds, and the ornaments of the papers are arranged relatively to the supposed shadows, as they would dispose themselves upon a real hanging. The illusion is continued, from the festooning and cordage at the ceiling, to the very flooring of the room; the skirting appearing beneath the bold sweeping fold of the hanging, in a colour elegantly contrasting with it. There are papers of another class, however, which are manufactured in the same manner as the former, that still further merit regard. These are landscapes, and other subjects, executed to produce an effect strictly *panoramic*. This has not hitherto been obtained in England for the decoration of dwellings, but from the pencil of the artist, upon a comparatively small scale, and at great expence. The French paper-hangings of this species, in design, delicacy of execution, and colouring, rival the magic of the pencil.

The Maranh cotton, cultivated so abundantly in the Brazils, has lately been transplanted into the East Indies, and the experiment has been attended with great success. Under the patronage of the Prime Minister Araujo, a number of tea-plants, with Chinese gardeners, have been imported into the Brazils; and plantations formed under their management, afford every prospect of a rich harvest from that important vegetable. The decoction prepared from this exotic is said to be equal to that produced from the commodity on its native soil.

Prices of Merchandize, Jan. 27, 1815.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Cocoa, West India . . . .	3	5	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, West India, ordinary . . . .	3	16	0	—	4	5	0	ditto.
—, —, —, fine . . . .	5	8	0	—	5	15	0	ditto.
—, Mocha . . . .	8	0	0	—	8	10	0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common . . . .	0	1	11	—	0	2	0	per lb.
—, Demerara . . . .	0	2	3	—	0	2	4	ditto.
Currants . . . .	5	8	0	—	5	10	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey . . . .	5	0	0	—	5	10	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga . . . .	91	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine . . . .	58	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hops, new, Pockets . . . .	5	12	0	—	10	0	0	per cwt.
—, —, —, Bags . . . .	5	5	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars . . . .	14	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
—, —, —, Pigs . . . .	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad . . . .	20	0	0	—	22	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli . . . .	73	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh . . . .	2	5	0	—	2	6	0	per cwt.
—, Italian, fine . . . .	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new . . . .	4	6	0	—	5	5	0	per ton.
Rice, Carolina, new . . . .	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	per cwt.
—, East India . . . .	1	5	0	—	1	10	0	ditto.
Silk, China . . . .	1	7	0	—	1	10	6	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein . . . .	0	17	0	—	1	4	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon . . . .	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	ditto.
—, Cloves . . . .	0	11	6	—	0	12	6	ditto.
—, Nutmegs . . . .	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	per lb.
—, Pepper, black . . . .	0	1	0	—	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	ditto.
—, —, —, white . . . .	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac . . . .	0	5	2	—	0	5	4	per gallon.
—, Geneva Hollands . . . .	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica . . . .	0	4	6	—	0	6	9	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown . . . .	5	1	0	—	5	3	0	per cwt.
—, —, —, fine . . . .	5	12	0	—	5	18	0	ditto.
—, East India . . . .	4	14	0	—	5	18	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine . . . .	7	4	0	—	7	8	0	ditto.
Tallow, town melted . . . .	4	19	6	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow . . . .	4	4	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea . . . .	0	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	0	3	0	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine . . . .	0	6	4	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old . . . .	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old . . . .	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Sherry . . . .	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per aum.

Premiums



*Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 2 gs.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 2½ gs.—Hambro', 5l.—Madeira, 5l. ret. 2l. 10s.—Jamaica, 6l. ret. 3l.—Newfoundland, 12l. ret. 6l.—Southern Fishery, out and home, 20l.

*Course of Exchange, Jan. 27.*—Amsterdam, 34 2 B 2 U.—Hamburgh, 32 1 2 U.—Paris, 22 10—Leghorn, 53.—Lisbon, 67½.—Dublin, 7.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; East-India Dock shares fetch 132l. per share.—West India ditto, 160l.—Grand Junction CANAL 220l. per share.—East London WATER-WORKS, 65l.—Albion INSURANCE OFFICE 42l.—GAS LIGHT, 10l. 10s. premium.

Gold in bars 4l. 9s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 6s.—Silver in bars 5s. 10½d.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 27th were 65½, 5 per cent. 94½, omnium 1½ discount.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of December, 1814, and the 20th of January, 1815, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 104.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

ARMITAGE D. Huddersfield, innkeeper. (Blackburn)  
Adams J. Bristol, grocer. (Whitcombe and King)  
Alexander W. Suffolk, grocer. (White and Woodcocke)  
Browel J. Coal Exchange, coal factor. (Atcheion)  
Brown W. Terling, grocer and draper. (Wood and Clarke)  
Banks W. Bradeley, engineer. (Parker)  
Bloom D. Trowle Milgate, Norwich, merchant. (Rackham)  
Banks J. Thomas street, Newington, stationer. (Young)  
Butler W. H. watch maker. (Thompson and Oram)  
Burton T. Gloucester, horse dealer. (Bridges)  
Bull J. Watling street, merchant. (Nind)  
Brearly B. Rochdale, dealer and chapman. (Wigglesworth)  
Beard J. Great stainbridge, Essex, victualler. (Vanderzee and Comport)  
Barnes G. Ewell, Surrey, builder. (Ware and Young)  
Bix W. Northiam, Sussex, merchant. (Gattie)  
Bailey J. Portsea, coal merchant. (Weddell)  
Cottrell W. Chichester, fadler. (Clarke)  
Cochran T. C. York, gloves. (Brook and Bulmer)  
Cushman G. Sheffield, cutter. (Greaves)  
Cording R. Somerset, dealer and chapman. (Stone)  
Caitcheon R. H. Liverpool, merchant. (Daltera and co.)  
Crabtree D. Bedminster, miller. (Poole and Greenfield)  
Copeland T. Lincoln, iron founder. (Windus and Hollaway)  
Colebatch G. Milverton, Warwick, mealman. (Burbury)  
Day R. Doncaster, innkeeper. (Stringer)  
Emery G. Stafford, dealer and chapman. (Flint)  
Evans R. Bristol, corn factor. (Frankis)  
Finch T. Southampton, feedman. (Barney)  
Fidler J. Cheltenham, carpenter. (Watley)  
Fynney A. Ashby-de-la Zouch, wine merchant. (Wilde)  
French J. Northampton, ironmonger. (Edmund and Geys)  
Firth J. Boston, Lincoln, merchant. (Tunnard and Rogerion)  
Friend R. Old Windsor, dealer in hay. (Stokes, London)  
Fair J. Aldersgate street, merchant. (Hackett)  
Frazer G. Brixton, Surrey, flower factor. (Dawes and Chatfield)  
Flintoft T. York, corn factor. (Hicks)  
Graham J. Carlisle, mercer. (Eirkett)  
Garbide J. Chester, cotton spinner. (shaw)  
Goodacre R. Grantham, victualler. (Manners and Dawson)  
Greenwood W. Leicester, ironmonger. (Quilter)  
Googe T. Liverpool, merchant. (Woods)  
Greiswell R. Burch-in-the-Marsh, Lincoln, shopkeeper. (Walker)  
Haked C. Chatham, brewer. (Nelson)  
Hurren J. Cratfield, grocer. (Jackson and Woodbridge)  
Howard H. J. Stockport, druggist. (Pearce and Sons)  
Lebert S. Oxford, corn dealer. (Merrick and Broderick)  
Heuges R. Old Bailey, confectioner. (Osbaldeston)  
Horton J. Kidderminster, rope spinner. (Bigg)  
Israel A. Fortica, merchant. (Bennett)  
John T. Narberth, embroke, shopkeeper. (Evans)  
Johnfor E. fen. Lincoln, draper. (Edmonds and Jeyes)  
Jefferson A. Fenchurch street, merchant. (Parton)  
Jenks W. Aldermanbury, silk weaver. (James)  
Kenworthy J. D. Manchester. (Hadfield)  
King T. Charlotte street, Sadlers Wells, carpenter. (Tubbutt and co.)

Knott J. Kent, miller. (Netherfole)  
Kirdgell J. Sheffield, ornament maker. (Rimington and Wilton)  
Kirke's W. North Shields, ship owner. (Cockerill)  
Legg T. Bristol, mason. (Poole and Greenfield)  
Lathbury W. Stafford, miller. (Price and Williams)  
Luscombe P. Gravesend, tailor. (Hurt, London)  
McClatchley, Manchester, cotton manufactory. (Hewit and Kirk)  
Maybury W. Bristol, liquor merchant. (Edmunds and Jeyes)  
Macmichael J. and co. Bridgenorth and Fleet street, carpet manufacturers. (Bigg, London)  
Mullins G. Sheffield, edge tool maker. (Remington and co.)  
Neville S. and J. Sowden, Leeds, millers. (Fearnley)  
Owlett J. Chishmarns, Kent, farmer. (Abbott, London)  
Oulton D. Beverley, coal merchant. (Lockwood and Shepherd)  
Powell J. Southampton Buildings, taylor. (Rigby)  
Palmer J. Croyden, lace manufacturers. (Swain and co.)  
Parsons G. Edgeware Road, coal merchant. (Pasmore)  
Paynter C. T. Falmouth, merchant. (Barrett and Wilton)  
Parker T. Arncliffe, York, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis)  
Pike T. Hungerford, victualler. (Hall)  
Pix W. Northiam, Sussex, merchant. (Gattie and Haddon)  
Pullen W. Shaftesbury, Dorset, victualler. (Maffiter)  
Rothill W. Allisley, Warwick, butcher. (Wilmot)  
Rust J. Lewes, straw-hat manufacturer. (Gwynne)  
Roos J. Camomile street, merchant. (Sweet and Stokes)  
Rogers J. Cavendish, Suffolk. (Giles)  
Rowlindson W. Hardshaw-within-Windle, Lancaster, grocer. (Leigh)  
Sharp R. W. Godalmin, dealer and chapman. (Doods)  
Sharp and co. Drury Lane, iron founders. (Stables)  
Sharp J. Camberwell, Market gardener. (Penfold)  
Savage T. Westbourne, dealer in hay. (Nettlefold)  
Sheppard W. Bristol, bookfeller. (Coulson)  
Serle R. C. Saffron Walden, upholsterer. (Roffier and Son)  
Stevenfon J. Dorset street, St. Mary la Bonne, plumber (Willingham)  
Skelton S. Plymouth, coal factor. (Walker)  
Savage W. Worcester, glover. (Gillam)  
Sturley T. Coopers row, Crutched Friars, beer merchant, dealer and chapman. (Chapman and co.)  
Snow T. Stamford, upholster. (Thompson)  
Stevenfon J. West Britton, York, grocer. (Longdill and co. London)  
Smith T. New Mills, Hereford, miller. (P. wtrifs, London)  
Tappenden J. and co. Faverham, iron masters. (Shaw, Le Blanc, and Shaw)  
Thompson T. Sandbuston, victualler. (Hartley)  
Willoughby J. Taunton, shopkeeper. (Pearson and co. London)  
Watson H. Weymouth Mews, coach maker. (Upstone)  
Wright W. Nottingham, maltster. (Hannam)  
Webber S. Somerset, gardener. (Stone)  
Wather S. J. and co. calico printers, Manchester. (Heslop)  
Wyatt W. Dorchester, innholder. (Ballaches and co. London)  
Westbrook R. and H. D. Beane, Reading, bankers. (Newbery)  
Werley T. jun. Fish street Hill, coffee house keeper. (Fielder)

DIVIDENDS.

Amhurst S. West Farley, Kent  
Anderson A. Philpot Lane  
Akes G. and co. Glamford Briggs, Lincoln  
Atkinson J. Crutched Friars  
Brice S. Whitney, Oxford  
Bell T. Nicholas Lane  
Broughton M. Bishopsgate street  
Benham G. Abingdon  
Baker J. Worthing  
Butt J. Cambridge

Barrett J. Lancaster  
Barker P. and J. Heckmondwick  
Buck W. Bartle, Sussex  
Burns D. East Smithfield  
Beaumont C. and co. Southampton Place, Bloomsbury  
Barchard W. Bury street, Edmonton  
Baglehole C. and J. Redgrave, Mark Lane  
Blake J. Mile End  
Bradley T. Strand

Boulton D. Cuper's Bridge  
Boucher C. Walbrook  
Barton J. West Cowes  
Bacon J. and W. Spear, Lower Thames street  
Coltart W. Whitehaven  
Cowen G. Mansel street  
Champion J. Great St. Helen's  
Crilly B. Sloane street  
Coulins W. Great Aile street  
Clarke W. T. Holborn

Caldcott W. Coventry  
 Clements J. Wapping Wall  
 Carkett N. Skinner Street  
 Davenport J. Huggin Lane  
 Dudley C. S. Gracechurch Street  
 Day R. E. Hoxton  
 Dyson S. Soyland, York  
 Davey M. Jun. Chestnut, Hertford  
 Dorrington W. Cornhill  
 Davey J. East Anstie, Devon  
 Dunsford S. Honiton, Devon  
 Dewar R. C. Great Winchester Street  
 Do... 11 F. York Place  
 Eate S. Bramshaw, Wilts  
 Edwards S. and W. S. Stamford  
 Ellison G. North Shields  
 Eliden J. Bush Lane  
 Ford W. Beckington  
 Fulton A. Greenwich  
 Fowler D. and A. Annie, Gracechurch Street  
 Follett and co. Liverpool  
 Glover J. St. Mary at Hill  
 Gillies and co. Bulliter Lane  
 Green R. and co. Life Street, Leicester Square  
 Gardner, &c. Cannon Street  
 Gibson J. Liverpool  
 Garthorne S. and co. Hackney Road  
 Gregory G. Chester  
 Goldsmith G. M. Ipswich  
 Harron W. Richmond Buildings  
 Harland T. Wilmot Street  
 Ricklin C. and T. Finsbury Square  
 Henry A. Finsbury Square  
 Henman S. Kent  
 Hayne J. Paternoster Row  
 Hardy W. and R. Gardiner, Cheap-side  
 Harris, &c. Watling Street  
 Hards G. Tottenham Court Road  
 Hayes R. Widness, Lancaster  
 Hind J. and co. Horsleydown  
 Hagger T. Watling Street  
 Hamilton R. Old Broad Street  
 Hilton G. James Street  
 Hodgson W. Playhouse Yard  
 Hallett T. Wexham

Jones N. Holborn Bridge  
 Jackson W. and co. Newcastle  
 Johnston S. Wood Street  
 Joseph J. Bristol  
 Jackson W. Inkley  
 Jackson J. Greenlaw Walls  
 Kealing J. Manchester  
 Knowles A. Eltham, Surrey  
 Knott J. and co. Duke Street, Southwark  
 Kennett H. Ashford  
 Lande J. Tokenhouse Yard  
 Lowe W. J. Fields, Lancaster  
 Lake J. Hyde Street, Bloomsbury  
 Longman C. Jun. Stafford  
 Middleton R. D. Bishopsgate Street  
 Mann E. Yeovil, Somerset  
 M'Maffer W. J. Red Lion Street  
 M'Vicar J. Liverpool  
 Milward C. S. Bromley  
 Mytten J. and co. Welch Pool  
 Martin P. Oxford Street  
 Minet J. Finsbury Square  
 Matthew J. Wigton, Cumberland  
 Markes J. Cross Street, Manchester  
 M'Crindal G. Pope's Head Alley  
 Nock T. Birmingham  
 Niblett J. D. Fleet Street  
 Nightingale J. Brown Street  
 Owen J. Southampton  
 Paige R. Totnefs, Devon  
 Percival R. Moulton, and P. Fawcett, Manchester  
 Payne J. Birmingham  
 Philcox J. Brighton  
 Parker T. Keighley  
 Pettit J. and S. Rout, Southwark  
 Prentis J. Christ Church  
 Phillips P. St. James's Street  
 Peppin R. Somerset  
 Phillips H. Worthing  
 Poole R. Worcester  
 Pereira B. L. Artillery place  
 Parker J. Chancery Lane  
 Quarterman W. Oxford  
 Risson W. and J. B. Lomnitz, Fenchurch Street  
 Richards J. and J. Matthews, Goswell Street

Rainsford W. High Street, Southwark  
 Rye S. Egham  
 Rose J. Parliament Street  
 Rogers R. Liverpool  
 Ridley J. Lancaster  
 Strube T. Westminster  
 Simmons J. Lamberhurst  
 Stanton R. Frith Street, Soho  
 Sargent G. Abingdon  
 Scofield J. York  
 Stevenson H. and J. G. Gunning, Milk bank  
 Spilling J. Somer Street  
 Salt A. Birmingham  
 Smith G. Newcastle upon Tyne  
 Swain J. Ramsgate  
 Stanes R. Chelmsford  
 Smith R. Ramsgate, Dorset  
 Sinnott W. Bowling Green Lane  
 Stephens W. Petticoat Lane  
 Stephenson W. Leeds  
 Stone W. Cheap-side  
 Smith W. Birchin Lane  
 Sedgwick T. Clements Lane  
 Shewin E. Threadneedle Street  
 Sanders J. Shoreditch  
 Snuggs S. S. Vizard Street  
 Swainson L. Nags Head Court  
 Tyrrell J. Maidstone, Kent  
 Thirskell G. Mitre Court  
 Taylor W. Woolwich  
 Tobin D. and co. Limehouse  
 Tite G. Northampton  
 Thickson, &c. Albany  
 Tesson V. Bennett Street  
 Willett M. Chepstow, Monmouth  
 Wilton W. Southwark  
 Woodhouse T. Lower Shadwell  
 Williamson W. Watling Street  
 Wilton P. Shoreditch  
 White G. Worthing  
 Walters J. Studham  
 Wild J. and T. Brownwood, Stockport  
 Walmsley and co. Basinghall Street  
 Weightman J. Moor Street  
 Wood G. Doncaster, York  
 Worlock J. Chipping Sodbury  
 Waters M. Copthall Court.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheats, according to general report, have a healthy and extremely promising appearance, being in most parts a thick and luxuriant plant. The mildness of the frost will have a favourable effect in checking a too great rankness of growth, and the snow, should it remain a while, will prove a good coat of manure. All the growing crops look well. The frost has necessarily put a stop to field work, but the lands may be thence expected in the finest order for bean planting, and for the succeeding spring crops.

Cattle feeding in the home stalls appears generally successful, but hay is scarce and dear; turnips in the same state in various parts. Coarse long wools in considerable demand, which is probable to continue. The price of cattle and butcher's meat declining weekly, as has the corn trade, until within these few days. A general opinion prevails that provisions of all kinds must gradually decline to a peace price.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.—House Lamb 20s. to 25s. per quarter.—Veal 6s. to 8s.—Pork 5s. to 6s. 8d.—Bacon 6s. 6d. to 7s.—Irish ditto 5s. 6d.—Fat 5s.—Skins 20s. to 56s.—Potatoes 3l. to 6l.—Oil-cake 16l. 16s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 53s. to 66s.—Barley 23s. to 30s.—Oats 18s. to 30s.—The quartern loaf 11d.—Hay 3l. 5s. to 5l. 8s.—Clover ditto 4l. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 18s.—Coals in the Pool 42s. to 52s. 6d. per chaldron.

Middlesex, Jan. 23, 1815.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

### Barometer.

Highest 30.10. Jan. 2 & 3. Wind N. E.  
 Lowest 29.00. Dec. 27. — East.

Greatest } 35-hun-  
 variation in } dreths of  
 24 hours, } an inch. { This difference  
 occurred between  
 the 27th and 28th  
 of December.

### Thermometer.

Highest 48°. Dec. 30. Wind West.  
 Lowest 24°. Jan. 9 & 20. — W. & N.

Greatest }  
 variation in } 10°. { This variation, which  
 24 hours, } is not considerable, has  
 occurred several times  
 in the month.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last Report has been but trifling; and the snow in the neighbourhood of the metropolis has come in small quantities only; though, in the West



West and the North, it has more than once completely blocked up the roads. The number of days in which there has been snow or rain is nine, and eleven others are in our Register marked as very brilliant. The remainder may be regarded as cloudy or dull, or, for the season of the year, fair.

The average height of the barometer is 29.57, and that of the thermometer is 32.16, being but little above the freezing point for the whole month. The wind has blown chiefly from the N. & N. E. points of the compass. There have been no thick fogs.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

### HANOVER.

IT affords us satisfaction to discover a salutary effect of the progress of knowledge in the new arrangements in Hanover, where something like a parliament has been assembled. All Princes ought now to feel, that the strength of a state depends on the independent concert of the people in its measures, founded on their wisdom and rectitude, and not in a slavish and brutal submission to the will of an arbitrary monarch, or his favourites.

The opening of the first assembly of all the states of the kingdom of Hanover, took place on the 15th of December, with the solemnity worthy of the occasion. The deputies having taken their places in the hall, and also the members of the several courts of justice and boards of administration having taking the seats appointed for them, his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge repaired to the assembly, attended by the ministers, and followed by the whole court, escorted by a detachment of cavalry.

First were read the full powers granted by the Prince Regent, by virtue of which the Duke of Cambridge had to open the first meeting of the states.

His royal highness then made a speech, in which he paid some high compliments to the Hanoverian people, for their attachment to their sovereign, and to the Hanoverian warriors. Peace had relieved us from further shedding of blood, and prevented further desolation. "The race of the Guelphs," said he, "have been always distinguished for justice and mildness. Among my ancestors I count many fathers of their country; none who abused the strength of his subjects, to further ambitious views and sordid others. They have recognized the limits which the Lord of heaven and earth, who commands all sovereigns, has assigned even to the most powerful.—The first step towards the public happiness is made by the union of the states of all the different parts of the country in one assembly, to which are granted all the rights of granting money, and other parts of legislation. The several provinces have but one common interest. This cannot be discussed, but by deliberations in

common, or promoted but by one common resolution. If the administration of single provinces were formerly suited to their wants, imperious circumstances now require more vigorous, more speedy measures. The necessary agreement of the single bodies could not be legally effected, except by the union ordered by the prince. The necessities of the times are great. A strict examination of the obligations entered into for the country, will indicate what justice requires, in favour of those who with confidence lent their property to supply the public wants. The nature of the contributions may be fixed when we have before us the whole of our wants and our resources."

At the end of this speech his royal highness caused the list of deputies to be presented, with regulations for their deliberations, and the names of those members appointed by virtue of their official capacity: the abbot of Loccum, the abbot of St. Michael, and the president of the knights of the duchy of Bremen.

His royal highness then repaired in procession, with the whole assembly, to the church of the palace, where *Te Deum* was sung.

We give the House of Hanover full credit for this liberal introduction of a representative system into Germany; and if the members are not corrupted, or unduly influenced, so that a majority always obey the will of the minister, the happiest effects will result to the King and the people of Hanover.—But, on the other hand, if the plausibility and the consequent strength of a government, founded on the representative system, is given to a corrupted or dependent legislature, then no advantage is really gained, the increased power of the state serving but to add to the means of doing mischief, whenever the administration falls into the hands of a weak or wicked minister.

### ITALY.

Every account from this garden of Europe proves, that the people are determined to assert their national independence, and unite all Italy under one free

free government. But a practical commentary on the true objects of the Congress, has been exhibited in this country in the recent attempt to deliver free Genoa into the hands of the King of Sardinia! This is one of the least qualified attacks on public liberty and national independence that is perhaps to be found in the annals of Europe. Hamburgh had arrested Napper Tandy, and taken part with the allies against France; Geneva had done the latter; Holland formed a vital part of the confederacy, and as such was conquered; but what has Genoa done to draw on it this vengeance of united Europe. Her government took part with the allies, the French republican troops invaded her as an enemy; and, as a weak power, she suffered more than any of the confederacy—and is it her reward that her allies are to assign her to one of themselves, to destroy her ancient constitution, and to annihilate her as a free and independent nation? Is this the *morality* of the Congress of Vienna? Is this the *deliverance* of Europe? The following proclamation speaks, however, in too plain language to be misunderstood by the free and intelligent part of the people of England:

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Genoa, Jan. 7.

Victor Emanuel, by the grace of God, king of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, duke of Savoy, prince of Piedmont, &c. &c.

In taking solemn possession of our new estates, in concurrence with the wishes of the principal powers of Europe, it is extremely pleasing to us to reflect on the abundant advantages you will derive, our well beloved subjects, from your union with our ancient vassals, an union which ought to form between you and them the bonds of affection and brotherhood.

If your ancient glory, if all that you have performed at different periods for the defence and honour of Italy, is ever present to our mind, we cannot avoid recollecting, at the same time, the opposition of interests which has arisen between two people, which should constantly love and esteem each other. This opposition will no doubt cease when both are placed under the same government, and when both are deriving every advantage from the same beneficent authority.

Such is the purpose we have proposed in appointing as our minister plenipotentiary, Chevalier Ignacius Thaon de Revel, &c. lieutenant general of our armies, whom we have commanded to represent our royal person among you, and who will convince you of the affectionate sentiments we entertain for you.

And in order that your wishes may be fulfilled, we have determined to form a deputation, which will be principally composed of your fellow-citizens, who, after the concessions that we have voluntarily made, as a proof of our regard, will propose all such measures as may appear to be best in every department of the public administration.

We direct, above all, that your holy religion should be protected in all its dignity. We desire to be informed of those arrangements which are most favourable to your commerce, which, although hitherto restrained within narrow limits in point of territory, has been the source of abundant wealth. We have grounds for believing that in future it will flourish yet more under our royal protection, and with the facilities we can afford on every occasion, when they may be conducive to your true prosperity.

We shall also encourage the beneficent institutions which do so much credit to the piety of your ancestors; we shall protect the establishments of utility in the arts and sciences, and in the important business of public education. We shall never forget the services rendered to the state, and they shall receive the fit remuneration.

We persuade ourselves, that we shall find the best recompence for our exertions in your faithful obedience, in your loyal attachment, in your willingness to co-operate in our paternal intentions, which have no other object but your happiness.

Turin, Jan. 3, 1815.

EMANUEL.

The appearance of this document, threw the people of Genoa and its territory into a ferment, which the ANGLO-Sicilian troops could not allay, and the ENGLISH Colonel Dalrymple is said to have written to the King of Sardinia, for Piedmontese troops to aid him in subduing them. The *president* of the Republic, M. SERRA, however, in quitting his functions, has addressed to the people of Genoa a strong proclamation, in which he invites the powers to guarantee the independence of a people who were free for ages, and who are deprived of their freedom at the moment when it was promised to be restored to them.

AUSTRIA.

The accounts from Vienna relate only to the intrigues for spoil between the three great powers. One wants large slices of Italy—another demands Poland—and the third insists on Saxony. Each calls on the other to recede in its own demands, or concede the demands of the other. But, as the virtue of SELF-DENIAL belongs to neither—so it is to be feared, that Europe will be shocked at the *deliverance* which is to be effected by these powers!

These



These sovereigns had the happiness of the world in their own hands.—The game, and the glory of winning it, was in their own disposal—but the accounts of their progress fill us with apprehensions, that they will lose both the game and the glory!

We believe, however, that, in regard to SAXONY and POLAND, the measures of the British minister have honoured his government,—yet we are at a loss to account for the different course of the same government, in regard to the free, ancient, and honoured republic of Genoa!

#### AMERICA.

Sufficient time has not elapsed for the ratification of the late treaty, to be known on this side of the Atlantic; but little doubt is entertained in England of a result favourable to peace.

In the mean time, the Spanish colonists in the fine countries of MEXICO, PERU, CHILI, and PARAGUAY, are declaring themselves independent of the tyranny of Ferdinand; and new relations highly advantageous to England, and changes beneficial to humanity, are likely soon to be established in that part of the world.

In our last, we published the sensible proclamation of Christophe, the black Emperor of Hayti; but there has since appeared in the public prints, a most extraordinary development of the alledged policy of certain governments of Europe, not only in regard to Hayti, but to all independence. It is true, the court of France has denied its privity to this particular instrument, which has unexpectedly perhaps been laid before the public; but it admits, that GENERAL LAVAYSSE was its agent, sent out to negotiate with the Haytians. It has appeared in the *Courier*, *Times*, *Morning Post*, *Sun*, and other ministerial papers, and may therefore be presumed to be a genuine copy of the letter of LAVAYSSE, whether his assertions are true or false. We have room only for a few extracts, and for the answer of CHRISTOPHE.

*Extracts from the Letter of General Dauxion Lavaysse, dated Kingston, October 1, 1814, and addressed to General Henry Christophe, Supreme Head of the Government of the North of Hayti.*

"General,—You have been informed of the important mission with which I have been entrusted to your excellency; and, on arriving here, it was my intention to address you and General Petion simultaneously: for I am not come, as you well know, as a messenger of discord, but as the precursor of peace and reconciliation.

"I bring you, general, by the orders of

that august sovereign, words of satisfaction and peace; and though, from the height of his throne, the most brilliant in Europe, he commands an army of 500,000 men, he has sent me singly to treat with you about your interests. We are no longer in the time of Bonaparte; all the sovereigns of Europe had leagued to pull down that usurper, all remained united in order to secure the tranquillity of all parts of the world. At this moment you may behold England punishing, at 1,500 leagues distance, the United States of America, who had dared to lend their support to the enemy of order and of the repose of the world; already the capital of that new empire has been committed to the flames; already its chief is flying; for not until these United States shall profess the principles of the sovereigns of Europe, will England cease to overwhelm them with the weight of her terrible vengeance: thus, as long as there shall remain a point on the globe where order is not re-established, the allied sovereigns will not lay down their arms; they will remain united, in order to finish their great work. If you doubt this truth, general, your excellency has only to consult, by means of your agents, the dispositions of England, late the enemy of France, now her most faithful ally, and they will attest the truth of what I have now said.

"Do not deceive yourself, general, the sovereigns of Europe, although they have made peace, have not returned the sword into the scabbard; doubtless you are not ignorant of what every body in Europe knows, although a thing not yet diplomatically published,—that the principal articles of the compact, which all the European sovereigns have just signed, on their royal honour, is to unite their armies, if need be, and to lend each other all necessary aid, in order to destroy all the governments which have been the offspring of the French revolution, whether in Europe, or in the New World. Know, also, that it is Great Britain who is the centre of, and principal party to this convention: to which, a few months, sooner or later, every government will find it necessary to submit: every government and every potentate, who shall refuse so to submit, must expect to be treated as traitors and brigands: whilst those who voluntarily and cheerfully shall prove themselves honest and reasonable enough to adhere to these principles, in contributing to induce the people whom they govern to return under the sway of legitimate sovereigns, will obtain from these sovereigns a provision and an establishment not less honourable than permanent."

The following is the speech of King Henry (Christophe,) in answer to the address of the grand council of the Haytian nation, relative to the letter of M. Dauxion Lavaysse, October 22.

"Haytians

"Haytians! your sentiments, your generous resolution, are worthy of us: your king shall be always worthy of you.—Our indignation is at its height. Let Hayti, from this moment, be only one vast camp; let us prepare to combat those tyrants who threaten us with chains, slavery, and death.—Haytians! the whole world has its eyes fixed upon us; our conduct must confound our calumniators, and justify the opinion which philanthropists have formed of us. Let us rally; let us have but one and the same wish—that of exterminating our tyrants. On the unanimous co-operation of our union, of our efforts, will depend the prompt success of our cause. Let us exhibit to

posterity a great example of courage, let us combat with glory, and be effaced from the rank of nations, rather than renounce liberty and independence. A king, we know how to live and die like a king: you shall always see us at your head, sharing in your perils and dangers. Should it so happen that we cease to exist before consolidating your rights, call to mind our actions: and should our tyrants so far succeed as to endanger your liberty and independence, disinter my bones; they will still lead you to victory, and enable you to triumph over our implacable and eternal enemies."

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY;

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

**O**N the 28th of December both tides were remarkably high, the banks of the Thames were flooded to a considerable distance, doing great mischief in the lower stories of houses in its vicinity.

This month has been attended by an unusual number of fires. One in Rotherhithe, which burnt down ten houses; one in the S. W. corner of Smithfield, which destroyed four houses; another at Charing Cross, which burnt down three houses, and damaged Northumberland House; and another in St. Paul's Church Yard, which consumed four houses, and destroyed two children.

At the close of the January Sessions at the Old Bailey, no less than 26 culprits received sentence of death, among whom were two boys, one of the age of twelve, and the other of eleven! Yet *cui bono*? In 1806 the commitments in the metropolis were 899, and in 1812 they were 1663!

*Christenings and burials, from Dec. 14, 1813, to Dec. 13, 1814.*

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1008.—Buried 1251.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 4384.—Buried 4090.

Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 11,157.—Buried 10,015.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 5621.—Buried 4427.

### *Christened.*

Males, 10,313 } In all, 20,170.  
Females, 9,857 }

### *Buried.*

Males, 10,287 } In all, 19,783.  
Females, 9,496 }

Under two years of age .....	5845
Between two and five .....	2038
Five and ten .....	770
Ten and twenty .....	649
Twenty and thirty .....	1268
Thirty and forty .....	1678

Forty and fifty .....	1950
Fifty and sixty .....	1810
Sixty and seventy .....	1747
Seventy and eighty .....	1343
Eighty and ninety .....	592
Ninety and a hundred .....	88
A hundred .....	1
A hundred and one .....	1
A hundred and two .....	1
A hundred and eight .....	1
A hundred and eleven .....	1

Increased in the burials this year, 2461.

Executed in the city of London 17.

### MARRIED.

At Mary-le-bone Church, Richard Paul Jodrell, jun. esq. to Amelia Caroline King, daughter of the Earl of Kingston.

The Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, son of Lord Boston, to Miss De Crespigny, daughter of Mr. and Lady Sarah De Crespigny, of the New Forest.

At Chertsey, Henry Rich, esq. of Trunkwell-house, to Miss Maria Ann Tippet, of Woburn-hill, near Chertsey, Surrey.

John Mackie, esq. of Jewry-street, Aldgate, to Miss Simpson, Gower-street, Bedford-square.

At Tottenham, Mr. Henry Field, of Walbrook, to Miss Mary Jane Rutherford, of Stamford-hill.

The Rev. William Gillbank, to Miss Eliza Nicholson.

At Tottenham, Richard Hussey Moubray, esq. of Dalgetty, to Miss Emma Hobson, of Mark-lane, Tottenham.

Mr. Valliamy, of Pall-mall, to Miss Stiles, of Brompton.

At Newington, James Franklyn, esq. R.N. to Mary Hales, of Walworth.

At Mary-le-bone church, Mr. Thomas Flint, Fish-street-hill, to Miss Sharp, Berner's-street.

At St. Pancrass, Captain Bennett Carrington, to Miss Mary Ann Croft, of Hunter-street North, Brunswick-square.



Mr. T. Powis, of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, to Sarah Bedell, of Tiverton, Devon.

At Paddington, Richard Pollen, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Ann Cockerell, of West Bourne.

At the Oaks, Surry, the seat of the Earl of Derby, Capt. Hornby, of His Majesty's ship Spartan, to Miss Burgoyne.

At St. James's church, London, Sir Philip Francis, K.B. to Miss Emma Watkins.

At Cleveland House, Cleveland-square, the Hon. Henry Charles Howard, to Lady Charlotte Gower, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford.

At St. Margaret's church, Westminster, James Jones, esq. to Louisa Moore.

At Mary le-bone church, Colonel Wm. Gore, of Baker-street, to the wealthy and accomplished heiress, Miss Ormsby, of Great Stanhope-street, May-fair.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-col. Carr, to Mrs. Percival, widow of the late Right Hon. Spencer Percival, who was shot by Bellingham.

## DIED.

At Camberwell, 82, William Angell, esq. late Deputy of the Ward of Cornhill.

At Farnham, at an advanced age, the Most Noble William John Kerr, Marquis and Earl of Lothian, Earl of Ancram, Baron Kerr, of Newbattle and Jedburgh, Knight of the most ancient Order of the Thistle, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the second Regiment of Dragoons, or Scotch Greys. The Christian virtues of charity and benevolence were conspicuous in the character and habits of this most excellent nobleman, whose memory will be long cherished, and whose loss will be sincerely deplored by all those who had the happiness of being known to him, and more particularly by the poor classes of the surrounding neighbourhood. He is succeeded by his eldest son, William, Earl of Ancram.

At Horsham, Sir Bysshe Shelley, bart.

In Berners-street, Mrs. Tomlinson.

Mr. Richard Hughes, many years proprietor of Sadler's Wells and the Plymouth Theatres.

In Berkeley-square, 69, Susan, Countess Dowager of Westmoreland.

In Grove-place, Brentford, Jos. Pitt, esq.

Near Acton, Mrs. Akers, of Berry Mead Priory.

At Bank Farm, Kingston, 58, J. Meares, esq. of Eastington, Pembrokeshire.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, the Rt. Hon. the Dowager Lady Bolton, widow of Lord Bolton.

In Edgeware Road, 41, the Rev. James Thomas Gibson Riddell, M. A. formerly minister of Portland and Portman chapels.

In Judd-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Moore.

In Edgecumbe-place, Stonehouse, 77, John Simpson, esq. In the year 1766, he

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accompanied Commodore Byron, in the Dolphin, in a voyage round the world.

In Montague-square, G. Morison, esq. late of the island of Tobago.

At Brompton, Mrs. Margaret Bagshaw. —32, Miss Maria Wood.

In the New-road, 76, Mrs. Margaret Croft.

In Love-lane, 59, Mrs. Ann Crawford.

At Little Boston-house, Ealing, 76, Lady Gott, widow of the late Sir Henry Thomas Gott.

In Albemarle-street, Miss Jane Maria Blake.

In Queen square, Bloomsbury, 43, Thos. Hamilton, esq. late of Glasgow.

In Great Russel-street, 76, Mrs. Barnard.

In Juttingstone-place, 53, Rear Admiral Thomas Western.

In Abingdon-street, Westminster, Mrs. Mary Delamain.

At Hackney, Mrs. Mary Glover; also, 19, Elizabeth, only daughter of the above.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, 66, Mrs. Mary Wilson.

In King-street, St. James's the Hon. Frederick John Hay Kinnaird, third and youngest son of the late Lord Kinnaird.

In London-terrace, Hackney-road, Mr. Samuel Cleuse.

In Holborn, 72, Mr. Walker, of the White Hart Tavern.

In the Strand, Mr. John Ford.

In George street, Minories, Mrs. Eleanor Hubbert.

At Barnes-terrace, 58, Mrs. Abigail Franks.

At Rotherhithe, 71, Mrs. Lister.

In Somerset-street, Mrs. Ann Cuthbert.

At Upper Tooting, 71, Mrs. Oldham.

In Great Eastcheap, Mr. James Whyte; also, Sarah, his eldest daughter.

In Upper Gower-street, L. Shadwell, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

In Montague-place, Russell-square, Miss Matilda Frances Prestwidge.

In Highbury-place, 18, Harriet Watson.

At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, Francis Green, esq.

In Blackfriars-road, Miss Maria Brown.

At Chelsea, John Peter Roberdeau, esq. a valued correspondent of the Monthly Magazine.

At Kennington, 69, Mr. W. Palling, of Lombard-street.

In Cheapside, Mr. D. G. Talkein.

In Brunswick-square, Jas. Moriset, esq.

In Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street, Mr. Martin Forster.

In Wandsworth-road, 31, Charles Wm. Fony, esq. late Captain of the 48th regt.

In Gloucester street, Portman-square, 83, Thomas Nermansell, esq.

Aged 70, Mr. Benjamin Simpson.

At Rush-hill, Wandsworth-road, Mr. Richard Cookes.

At Blackheath, 31, H. R. Goodwyn, esq.

At Hornsey, 82, Mrs. Dunvers.

74 *Deaths in and near London, and of Eminent Characters.* [Feb. 1,

In Little Stanhope-street, *Alex. James Findlater, esq.*

In Bruce-grove, Tottenham, *Geo. Coare, esq.*

In Vale-place, Hammersmith, 60, *Mrs. Dobree.*

In Duke-street, St. James's, *Jane R. Bowen*, fourth daughter of Dr. J. Bowen.

At Camberwell, *Miss Buxton*, daughter of the late John Buxton, esq.

At Champion-hill, Camberwell, 59, *Wm. Gonne, esq.*

At Woolwich, *Emily*, the eldest daughter of Captain Bright, R.M.

In Newington-place, Kennington, *Louisa Frances Rodford.*

In Gower-street, Bedford square, 90, *Samuel Gist, esq.* leaving immense wealth.

Aged 77, *Mr. John Allford*, porter to the Victualling-office.

In Montague-place, Russell-square, 80, *William Strong, esq.* one of the Stewards of Estates and Revenues of the Prince Regent, also of the Earl of Chesterfield, and many other noblemen.

In Charlotte-street, Berkeley-square, *Mrs. Meynell*, widow of Hugo Meynell, esq. late of Bradley Hall, Derbyshire.

At Clapham, *Henry Thornton, esq. M.P.* for Southwark, and a considerable banker in London. He was the author of some excellent Pamphlets on the Revenue and Paper Currency, and the soul of many Committees, and Reports of Committees of the House of Commons, on financial and economical subjects. No man ever passed through such numerous or arduous duties with a more unblemished reputation or attended by greater esteem of his contemporaries. He was a truly good man; and if he sometimes compromised a vote in the House of Commons, so as to baffle the exertions of more ardent patriotism—it is to be believed, that he only sought thereby to preserve the influence of doing more good in his own sphere of action. His character merits a formal eulogy, for which we regret we are not in possession of materials.

In his 43d year, *Mr. John James Ashley*, a very eminent organist and singing master. He presided for several years at the Lent performances at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, where he introduced many of his pupils, among whom were Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Salmon, Master Elliot, C. Smith, and other favorite vocal performers. He was early in life a scholar of the celebrated Schroeter, and well versed in the science of music, and author of some excellent Lessons for the Piano Forte, Canzonets, &c. &c.

At St. James's Palace, aged 69, *Mrs. Eliz. Dyer*, daughter of the late Rev. T. Dyer, and niece of the celebrated Author of "Grongar Hill," "Fleece," &c. Her amiable manners and her placid and benign disposition endeared her to all her acquaintance.

At Turnham Green Terrace, *Elizabeth*, wife of Dr. Moody, of that place, at an advanced period of life, but young to the last in her faculties. Blessed with genius by nature, she took up at an early age a passion for taste in literature, whether in verse or in prose. But it was no barren impulse; for she acquired in her own talents the distinction which in others had interested her attachment and preference: her Muse, in *jeux d'esprit*, and what are called *vers de société*, was gracefully animated by wit. Her letters to numerous correspondents had a variety of talent in that branch of eloquence, which has been seldom equalled by either sex. They reminded her friends of Madame de Sévigné: she had, like her, the talent so well described by Horace Walpole, as the magic of his favourite, that "of spreading leaf-gold over all her subjects." Whatever she wrote, whether serious or comic, was original, flowing, and beautiful.—She and Dr. M. have for some years been understood to write a valuable portion of the Monthly Review.

*Right Hon. William Hanger, Lord Coleraine*; and, having died without issue, the title and estates devolve on his only brother, Col. George Hanger, of the Waggon Train.

At her daughter's, (Lady Morris Gore,) Baker-street, in her 100th year, *Mrs. Elizabeth Gore*, relict of the late Ralph Gore, esq. of Barrow Mount, Kilkenny. She was daughter and heiress of Henry Gorges, esq. Somerset, Londonderry.

At Hackney, aged 39, *Elizabeth*, wife of Robert Hennell, esq.

In Somerset-street, Portman-square, 81, *the Rev. Dr. Scott*, Rector of Simonburn. Dr. Scott was born at Leeds in 1733, was educated at Bradford school, and admitted pensioner of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, in 1752, but afterwards removed to Trinity College. He took the degree of B.A. in 1757, and was chosen Fellow the next year. His first employment in the Church was the lectureship of St. John's, Leeds, which he held till he took his degree of M.A. in 1760. There his oratorical powers were first displayed. About the year 1764, Dr. Scott resided partly in London, and formed habits of intimacy with the father of the late Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Halifax, and with other public characters who were connected with Mr. Grenville's Administration. Under their patronage he wrote in 1765 the letters signed Anti-Sejanus, which were published in the Public Advertiser, and were so popular that they raised the sale of the paper from 1500 to 3000 a day. These letters unfortunately were never collected, but many of them were published in 1767 in a work called "A Collection of interesting Letters." In 1769, after vacating the lectureship, he was earnestly importuned to resume his



his political pen, which he did under the signature of Old Slyboots, and several others. These essays were collected and published by Richardson and Urquhart, in a small octavo volume. In 1771, after being presented to the Rectory of Simonburn, worth 5000l. per annum, he married Anne, daughter of Henry Scott, esq. He resided in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and preached frequently at St. George's, Hanover-square; at Park-street and Audley Chapels. He published ten occasional Sermons, and printed one for the benefit of his parishioners on the necessity of receiving the Holy Sacrament. He also published three Seatonian Prize Poems, &c. which exalt him high as a poet. He devoted the last three years to the revisal of some of his Sermons for the press. As a public speaker he had scarcely an equal: his voice was loud and harmonious, and his action solemn and dignified. Mr. Clapham says, "His elocution is, I think, greatly superior to what I have ever heard either in the pulpit or the senate; and his sermons, whether considered as elegant compositions or persuasive exhortations, will, when published, be esteemed, I doubt not, superior both to those of Blair and Porteus." In private life he shewed himself influenced by the principles of the religion he so powerfully recommended in his public addresses. His fortune being considerable, and his preferment large, he lived in a manner becoming his distinguished station, exercising the utmost hospitality, and singularly happy when he had his friends around him, whilst his hands were always open to public charities and private distress.

[*The late Mrs. Roberts.*—Margaret Roberts was the youngest daughter of a respectable clergyman of the name of Wade, who resided at Boxford in Suffolk; and in the year 1792 she became, after a long and mutual attachment, the wife of the Reverend Richard Roberts, third son of Dr. Roberts, late Provost of Eton. Immediately after their union she went to reside with her husband at the village of Mitcham, in Surry. She had not the happiness of being herself a parent; but the situation which it was her lot to fill, was such as to awaken in her affectionate nature much of the tender anxiety of the maternal character, as Mr. Roberts had under his tuition seventeen or eighteen boys, from the age of seven to fourteen, over whose health and comfort she watched with tenderness the most endearing. This tenderness was repaid by them by feelings of affectionate gratitude, which survived the presence of the object that called them forth, since many a youth and many a man has continued eager to own, and anxious to return, his obligations to that care which constituted so great a part of the comforts of his childhood. On this scrupulous attention to the welfare of the children com-

mitted to the care of her husband, I might rest Mrs. Roberts's pretensions to the character of an excellent wife; but her claims to that title did not end there. The manner in which she fulfilled her arduous duties as a mistress of a family, was equally worthy of imitation. Like one of the heroines of her own novel, she was never idle, never for a moment unemployed; and to the conscientious employment of her time is to be attributed her power of doing more in a day with less apparent effort, than any one who had not witnessed it can be easily led to believe. Though she had to conduct a very large and troublesome establishment; though during the occasional short absences of Mr. Roberts she had to preside in the school, no one heard her complain of want of time for any useful or pleasant occupation. No one staying at the house ever missed her at the hour of projected amusement; and though every domestic duty was regularly fulfilled, she seemed, when in the company of her guests, to have nothing to do but to amuse herself and them. Never were her necessary avocations an excuse for any neglect of her person or her dress. She was neat, even to Quaker neatness, in her appearance and her apparel; and the same presiding spirit of nicety was visible in her house and in her grounds. It was remarkable also that, though she had so many serious claims on her time, she had more correspondents, and wrote more and longer letters, than almost any other person in a private situation. Such is the practical usefulness resulting from a resolution to allot to every passing moment some rational employment, or some salutary recreation. It was this resolution which enabled Mrs. Roberts to be in the space of one little day the superintendant of a large family, the delight of a circle of friends, the punctual correspondent, the elegant work-woman, the instructive writer, and the admirable reader of poetry or prose. About eight or nine years ago she was induced to write, and then to publish, a little work called "The Telescope, or Moral Views," for children; which was a promising proof of those talents for that line of writing, which she afterwards displayed in "Rose and Emily," a work, with her name to it, published two years ago. She has left behind her some other manuscripts, among which are several admirable songs\*. She always seemed to prosper herself

\* We once coveted a beautiful allegory of hers called "Travels from the Head to the Heart," as a means of enriching some pages of this miscellany; but her diffidence led her to withhold it from the public eye. With the permission of her representatives, we should now be happy to introduce it to our readers.

EDITOR.



herself in the prosperity of her friends; she identified herself so intimately with them, that their joy was her joy, their sorrow her sorrow, their fame her fame. Never did she abuse the familiarity of friendship so far as to wound the self-love of those whom she professed to regard, by needlessly uttering to them mortifying truths; never did she make herself the vehicle of others' malice, by repeating to them a cruel or severe remark which she had heard concerning them. Her lips, her eyes, were guiltless of

"The hint malevolent, the look oblique,  
The obvious satire, the implied dislike,  
The taunting word whose meaning kills."

It was the constant wish of her benevolent nature to be the means of as much innocent enjoyment as she could to all with whom she associated; and one felt so certain that her kindness was ever on the alert to veil one's foibles, and show one's good qualities to the best advantage, as moonlight casts a favourable shade over mean objects, and adds new beauty and new grandeur to objects of importance, that to be with her was a gala time to one's self-love; and perhaps some of the charm which her society possessed was owing to her wish and her ability, not only to appreciate her associates according to the exorbitant demands of self-approbation, but also to her power of making them feel that she did so. Yet still she was *no flatterer*. Where she bestowed praise, or felt affection, she had first reasoned or deceived her understanding into a belief that praise and affection were most righteously deserved. She seemed indeed to live, more than any one I ever saw, in a little world of her own creation; whose inhabitants were clothed by her beneficent fancy in virtues, talents, and graces, such as real life scarcely ever displays; and, losing her natural acuteness of discrimination in her wish to believe her dreams realities, she persisted often to reject the evidence of her experience,

"And thought the world without like that within."

The other line of this couplet applies to her with equal justice; for her mind was

"So pure, so good, she scarce could guess at sin."

Nor was it likely to run any risk of contamination; since she possessed that *quiet, mild* dignity of carriage and expression, which had power without offending to awe the *boldest* into propriety, and to give the tone insensibly to the conversation even of the *volatile* and the *daring*. To have known a woman so amiable and so admirable, will always be amongst the most pleasing recollections of my life, and to have lost her so soon, one of my most lasting regrets. Similarity of pursuits endeared us to each other, and did for our intimacy

what is usually effected only by the slow hand of time. When we first met, we soon forgot that we had not met before, and a few years gave to our friendship a solidity and a truth, commonly the result of long acquaintance alone. I have merely to add, that after an illness of only three weeks duration, and one to all appearance not attended with danger, she sunk unconsciously into the grave, lamented not only by the husband and the friend who fondly watched beside her bed of death, but by a far far-spreading circle of friends and acquaintances, over whose prospects the unexpected loss of such a joy-diffusing being cast a thick and sudden darkness, and which must have been felt in order to be conceived. She was buried in the family vault at Boxford, by the side of her parents and of her sister, the sisters of her virtues and her talents, Louisa Carter, whom she survived only two years and ten months. AMELIA OPIE.]

[Lord Auckland. In 1771, his lordship was appointed auditor and a director of Greenwich-hospital; and about the same time he published his Principles of Penal Law. In 1772, he quitted the bar to become under-secretary of state, an employment which he retained for six years. In 1774, he became M.P. for Woodstock, and continued an active and useful representative till 1793. In 1776, he married Miss Eleanor Elliot, daughter of the late Sir Gilbert E. and sister of Lord Minto. In the same year, still retaining the office of under-secretary of state, he was appointed one of the lords' commissioners of trade and plantations, a situation in which he continued until the suppression of that board in 1782. Early in his parliamentary career, Mr. Eden began to distinguish himself. In 1776, he brought forward the bill for incorporating the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital: and, in the same session, the bill for punishing by hard labour offenders liable to be transported to the American colonies. In 1778, Mr. E. went to America as one of the commissioners for the restoration of peace with the revolted colonies. Soon after his return, in 1779, he brought forward a bill relative to the amendment of the laws concerning the transportation, imprisonment, or other punishment of offenders. In this business he is supposed to have had the assistance of Sir Wm. Blackstone and Mr. Howard. The objects of the bill were to enforce a strict attention to the health and the morals of the prisoners, to introduce solitary confinement for certain crimes, and to establish penitentiary houses. In 1779, Mr. E. published his letter to Lord Carlisle on various topics of public importance; which were followed by a short controversy with Dr. Price on the population of England. In 1780, he was appointed chief secretary in Ireland, under Lord Carlisle, a member of the Irish Privy Council, and



of the parliament: during this time, he introduced the bill for the establishment of a national bank in Ireland. In the beginning of 1782, upon the retirement of Lord North, Mr. E. returned to England, and, in the House of Commons, after a full explanation of the state of Ireland, moved for leave to bring in a bill, to repeal so much of an act of Geo. I. as affected the legislative independency of that country. In 1783, Mr. E. was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed vice-treasurer of Ireland, an office which he resigned the same year. In 1784, he was chosen chairman of the committee to inquire into frauds on the revenue, and of that for examining the reports of the East India Company. In 1785, he was appointed a lord of the committee of council for trade and plantations, and was named envoy extraordinary to the court of Versailles, for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Britain and France; which was signed 26th September 1786, with a farther convention executed on the 15th January following. Mr. E. also, on the 31st August 1787, concluded a convention for the prevention of differences between Britain and France, on the subject of their possessions in India. In all these negotiations Mr. E.'s abilities as a man of business, his knowledge of commerce and manufactures were conspicuous: the mildness of his manners, his conciliating temper, his unassuming tone, his skilful management of the various interests intrusted to him, produced the most complete success. In March, 1788, Mr. Eden went as ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Madrid, where he became extremely popular; and on his return home, in October, 1789, he was created an Irish peer, soon after which he repaired as ambassador to Holland. In 1792 and 93, he took an active part in that country to prevent the mischiefs then occasioned by the revolution in France; and, in 1793, attended the congress at Antwerp. On the 18th of April, of that year, he was promoted to the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Auckland of West Auckland, in the county of Durham. In September, 1796, Lord A. was chosen chancellor of the Marischal College of Aberdeen; and, in 1798, he was appointed to the office of post-master-general. In the session of Parliament of 1798-9, he brought forward in the House of Peers a bill for the better prevention of adultery and divorce, the principle of which was, in imitation of the law of Scotland, to prohibit the intermarriage of the guilty parties. In 1799, Lord A. supported the measure of the income tax, and published the substance of his speech on that occasion: he also published his speech in support of the union with Ireland; stating that he had been particularly employed with others,

in preparing the details of that business, to be submitted to Parliament.]

[*Particulars of the late Mr. T. Mullett, of Clapham, whose death was noticed in our last, (from Mr. Evans's Sermon.)* He was born at Tamton in 1745. His parents belonged to the community of Friends, among whom he was brought up, but on his marriage he relinquished his connection with that Society. He visited the United States of America three times, and formed connections in that distant part of the globe upon a large scale and of high respectability. There, as well as in this country, he was esteemed by a numerous circle of friends—who knew his worth, and will honour his memory. At Bristol, where he began his career, and where he resided for many years, he took the lead in what included the welfare of that ancient and populous city. There he opposed that unfortunate war which severed the American colonies from the parent stock, and in every stage of its progress he lifted up his voice against its impolicy and wickedness. When Mr. Mullett first visited the United States of America, it was at the close of the war, and he was introduced to General Washington. With this great and good man he passed some time at his seat, Mount Vernon. Beside other flattering marks of attention, General Washington, when alone with him in his library, asked him, if he had seen any individual in that country who was competent to the task of writing a history of that unhappy contest? Mr. Mullett, with his usual presence of mind, replied—"I know of one, and one only, competent to the task."—The General eagerly asked—"Who, Sir, can that individual be?" Mr. Mullett remarked—"CÆSAR wrote his own Commentaries!" The General bowed and replied—"Cæsar could write his Commentaries; but, sir, I know the atrocities committed on both sides have been so great and many, that they cannot be faithfully recorded, and had better be buried in oblivion!" Few understood better than did the Deceased the rights of the subject—none advocated with more manly firmness the principles of civil and religious liberty, which he knew included in all their ramifications the prosperity of mankind. His intellectual powers were of a superior cast, and he had an intimate knowledge of mankind. There was a clearness in his perceptions, and a calmness in his deliberations, favourable to accuracy of judgment. His information on most subjects was correct, and he exercised the utmost caution in making up his mind. His sentiments, once formed, were seldom altered, and his measures, determined upon, were invariably carried into execution. Indeed, his leading characteristics were firmness of opinion and consistency of conduct. Hence he was frequently occupied in



in matters of arbitration between his fellow-citizens in the commercial world. He had, for some time past, withdrawn himself from the bustle of political life, yet he has been more than once consulted on transatlantic affairs. No individual was more strenuous in his exertions to persuade the government, that the late obnoxious Orders in Council would be the cause of a war, to be deplored eventually by Britons. Ever the advocate of Peace, he in these latter, as well as former hostilities, viewed alike the measures adopted towards America as destructive of public tranquillity. He rejoiced that the ravages of war had, in a measure, ceased—and he fondly hoped, that ere long human beings would discern the folly and wickedness of an appeal to arms, instead of having recourse to a wise adjustment of the opposite and jarring interests of mankind. With respect to his religion, having been educated in the principles of the Friends, he retained a partiality for their views, especially as they are detailed in the writings of Barclay and Penn—who held them in their purity. He married, Mary, the daughter of the Rev. and venerable Hugh Evans, and sister to the Rev. Dr. Caleb Evans, president of the Baptist Academy at Bristol. She bore her husband eleven children—four of whom only, a son and three daughters survive.]

[Further particulars of Count Rumford, whose death, near Paris, has been already noticed.—Sir Benjamin Thompson, commonly called Count Rumford, was born on the Transatlantic Continent, at that period when it contained the colonies, and formed part of the dominions of Great Britain. The little town of Rumford, perhaps so termed from the circumstance of some of its first inhabitants having come from Rumford in Essex, was the place of his nativity the scene of his early youth, and the spot from which, in his riper years, he derived his title, and by which he is now designated. His parents were neither too rich or too poor for the enjoyment of happiness. Their son Benjamin received the best education that could be afforded by an obscure country village in America. The narrator of this has been informed that so precocious were the talents of Mr. Thompson, that he began to instruct others at a period when young men in general are only obtaining instruction for themselves. He also married advantageously early in life, and, having always a turn for military affairs, obtained a majority in the militia of his native district. He had begun too to cultivate the sciences with success; but, as it is with science as with laws, to the former may be applied what has been said of the latter: "*Silent Leges inter ARMA.*" We accordingly find, that, no sooner had the unhappy contest between the mother country and the colonies assumed that serious complexion which it ever afterwards

maintained, that Mr. Thompson retired within our lines, and ever after remained firm in the interests of Great Britain. His local knowledge, his good sense, his various information, and his superior attainments, soon made him known to, and rendered him respected by, the English generals. It was his wish, however, to visit the mother country, which he had been taught to consider as the seat of literature and of science; he accordingly repaired thither with the best and most respectable recommendations, and was applied to and consulted relative to the immediate appearance and the probable result of the then bloody and uncertain warfare. Mr. Thompson was no sooner introduced to Lord George Germaine than that nobleman conceived a friendship for him, and ever after exerted himself in promoting his welfare. In his office he enjoyed an honourable post, and at his table he was a frequent guest. The war, however, was now drawing to a close, and the American department was doomed to experience the fate of American dominion, and be annihilated along with it. Lord George Sackville, however, determined to make some provision for his friend, and accordingly sent him over to New York before the final close of hostilities, where he raised a regiment of dragoons, obtained the provincial rank of Lieutenant-colonel, and became entitled to half-pay. Soon after his return in 1784, his Majesty conferred on him the honour of *knighthood*. This, together with his growing reputation, induced the Elector Palatine, reigning Duke of Bavaria, to invite him into his service, and the most honourable terms were held out to him for that purpose. Having obtained his Majesty's permission, he set out for Munich, and soon introduced the most salutary reforms into the various departments of the electoral government. He arranged the military affairs, so as to form, instead of so many *disjuncta membra*, one complete whole. But this was not all; the Elector's capital swarmed with beggars, to the discredit of the government, and the unhappiness of the miserable wretches themselves. Mendicity had been actually formed into an art, and the many thousands who subsisted by this means from hour to hour and day to day, not content with reducing their trade to a system, seemed to consider this vagrant course of life as a profession, which, like others, possessed its own peculiar rights and privileges. Sir Benjamin, who had now obtained considerable influence in public affairs, determined to find a remedy for such an intolerable nuisance. He had by this time been decorated by the Sovereign with the *ensignia* of his various orders, obtained a respectable military rank, and been created Count of Rumford. Having taken the necessary previous steps, Count R. accordingly, at a given day and hour, accompanied by several military officers and a body



body of troops, issued orders for seizing all the beggars of Munich, and, being determined to obviate the possibility of disgrace attaching to so salutary a measure, he began by arresting the first proper object with his *own hand*. No sooner had their commander done this, than the officers and soldiers instantly, and without making any difficulty whatever, cleared the streets with equal promptitude and success, but at the same time with all imaginable good-nature, so that in the course of a single day not a beggar was to be seen in the metropolis. But to sweep away the whole mendicant tribe from the streets of Munich would have been doing nothing effectual, had not houses of industry been opened, work and employment found, and wholesome and plentiful viands provided for them. In order to attain these valuable objects, he introduced new manufactures into the dominions of the Elector Palatine, and entertained hopes of realizing the seemingly romantic but not impracticable scheme of enabling the poor of Bavaria to live comfortably by manufacturing clothing for the poor of Italy. On his return to England, Count Rumford was received with open arms by his friends, and recognized as a new acquisition to this country by the literary and scientific world. His fame had already preceded him, and he did not long remain inactive. In Germany, as the climate is cold, fuel scarce, and consequently expensive, great part of the miseries of the poor proceeds from a deficiency in this article. It is obvious, that he who either increases the quantity, or diminishes the use, of this essential requisite of life, which the French have very properly included among the *articles of the first necessity*, becomes the benefactor of mankind. To create forests, which produce the only fuel commonly used on the continent, immense labour, prodigious wealth, and a lapse of many years, are all absolutely necessary; but, to enable families to economize this article, and to make one bundle of fire-wood go as far as four, is far more simple, easy, and practicable; and this has actually been done by the Count. To effect this, he made inquiries into the construction of chimnies, and expedients for increasing the quantity of heat, which is tantamount to decreasing the *quantum* of fire-wood. This great improvement, after being attempted and executed with success in Bavaria, was also introduced into England. The Count first began here with the mansions of two or three distinguished individuals; he then turned his attention towards the public establishments, and he must have reflected with satisfaction, that there was scarcely a house in England which was not better and more comfortably warmed by his new and improved grates. Scotland and Ireland soon followed the example, and the Count repaired to the capitals of both these portions of the united empire,

with a view of giving effect to his beneficial schemes. The Count was a member, and had long been a correspondent, of the Royal Society. So early as 1787, when the scientific world was occupied about the dispute concerning Dr. Priestley's *green filmy matter*, he made a variety of interesting experiments on this subject, and asserted its *animality*, which has since been confirmed. His paper on this subject has received the praise of the celebrated Dr. Ingen-Housz, although at that period he did not altogether agree in the result. He also published, in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* for 1799 (part ii. p. 179), "An Inquiry concerning the weight ascribed to Heat," which was read May 2d of the same year. The experiments to ascertain this question appear to have been made at Munich during the winter of 1787, by means of Florence flasks filled with distilled water and hermetically sealed, and an exquisitely correct balance. After detailing the various experiments, which are evidently the effect of much labour and considerable ingenuity, the Count concludes as follows:—"The capacity of water to receive and retain heat, or what has been called its specific quantity of latent heat, has been found to be to that of gold as 1000 to 50, or as 20 to 1; consequently the heat which any given quantity of water loses upon being frozen,—were it to be communicated to an equal weight of gold, at the temperature of freezing, the gold instead of being heated 162 degrees would be heated  $140 \times 20 = 2800$  degrees, or would be raised to a *bright red heat*.—It appears therefore to be clearly proved by my experiments, that a quantity of heat equal to that which 4214 grains (or about  $9\frac{3}{4}$  oz.) of gold would require to heat it from the temperature of freezing water to be *red hot*, has no sensible effect upon a balance capable of indicating so small a variation of weight as that of *one-millionth* part of the body in question; and, if the weight of gold is neither augmented nor lessened by *one-millionth* part, upon being heated from the point of *freezing water* to that of a *bright red heat*, I think we may very safely conclude that *all attempts to discover any effect of heat upon the apparent weights of bodies will be fruitless*."—In 1792, Count R.'s "Experiments on Heat" were published in Part I. of the *Philosophical Transactions*. From these, which were very nice and curious in their nature, he was confirmed in his opinion, "that, though the particles of air individually, or each for itself, are capable of receiving and *transporting* heat, yet air in a quiescent state, or as a fluid whose parts are at rest with respect to each other, is not capable of conducting it or giving it a passage; in short, that heat is incapable of *passing through a mass of air*, penetrating from one particle of it to another; and that it is to this circumstance



circumstance that its non-conducting power is principally to be attributed. But England, as well as Bavaria, is greatly indebted in another point of view to the economical improvement, and patriotic exertions of Count Rumford, and, as these are intimately connected with his history, we shall notice them here. It is to his hints that we are indebted for the numerous *soup societies* so prevalent in this kingdom; and which with an unusual spread have extended from Cornwall to John-a-Groat's house, and multiplied to such a degree in and around the metropolis, as to become eminently beneficial. Had Count Rumford effected nothing else but this alone, he would be justly entitled to the thanks, and even to the remuneration of a grateful country. His chief separate publication was entitled, "Essays, Experimental, Political, Economical, and Philosophical." In this work, among a variety of other useful information, the Count fully develops the plan of reform successfully adopted and followed by him at Munich. He was a decided enemy to "the injudicious distribution of alms," than which, nothing in his opinion contributes more powerfully to encourage idleness and immorality among the poor, and consequently to perpetuate all the evils to society, which arises from the prevalence of poverty and mendicity. According to him, and who will deny the position? the most certain and efficacious relief that can be given to the wretched, is that which would be afforded by forming a general establishment for giving them useful employment, and furnishing them with the necessaries of life at a cheap rate. For this purpose he thought an *Asylum*, or school of industry on a small scale, ought to be introduced in every parish, under the superintendence of such worthy, able, and respectable gentlemen as might be disposed to volunteer their service. Essay III. is occupied with dissertations on various kinds of food, and on the cheapest mode of feeding the poor. The Count was a munificent contributor to the Royal Society of Great Britain, as well as to the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, having presented each of them with a considerable sum to be expended in certain prize questions: of the former of these he was a vice-president, and frequently occupied the chair in the absence of Sir Joseph Banks. It was also owing to his exertions that the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street, was first established; and, should any beneficial advantages arise from it, he, and he alone, ought undoubtedly to have the whole and sole merit. At the completion of this establishment, finding that his ideas of political justice did not accord with those of leading persons in Great Britain, he retired to Paris, where, and in its neighbourhood, he had resided for many years past, pursuing his philosophical researches, and corresponding

with the chief societies and men of science throughout Europe. To recount those labours would be reprinting many valuable pages of the Monthly Magazine, to the Index of which we must refer our inquisitive readers. Count Rumford was a man of profound research, close application, and extensive science. When he lived in England, his house at Brompton was calculated to give an idea of the owner. The uppermost story was converted into a laboratory for chemical experiments; his chimnies were contrived so as to economise fuel, prevent smoke, and increase heat; while his double windows, constructed in imitation of those in Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, excluded the frost during the winter, and served as conservatories for such plants as were incapable of being injured to bear the rigours of our climate. The Count received many special marks of favour, both from his natural and his adopted sovereigns. His Britannic Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on him, and he enjoyed till his death the half-pay of a field-officer; while the Elector Palatine created him Count of Rumford, obtained for him the order of St. Stanislaus from the late king of Poland, made him a knight of the white eagle, chamberlain, privy counsellor of state, lieutenant-general in his service, as Duke of Bavaria, colonel of his regiment of artillery, and commander-in-chief of the general staff of his army. He likewise was much favoured by the Emperor Napoleon; nor have the academies and literary societies of this and other countries been sparing of their approbation, as he was F.R.S. F. Acad. R. Hib. Berol. Elec. Boicæ, Palat. & Amer. Soc.—He had been once married, but his wife died in America; a daughter by that lady is still living.]

[Owen Jones Myfur, of Upper Thames-street, London, furrier, whose late decease has been noticed, and whose character has been represented as an eminent antiquary and patron of Welch literature, in most of the journals of the times, deserves a more minute memoir. It is from this consideration that the following sketch of his habits, talents, and peculiarities, is submitted, by a disinterested hand, to the perusal of the numerous readers of the Monthly Magazine. An acquaintance, rather intimate with Mr. Jones, and a conversancy with the topics he endeavoured to promote, and the productions he edited, will, in some measure, atone for this presumption of a free-will and unsolicited biographer. In delineating the life, manners, and productions of an individual, the most difficult labour is to picture the person and temperament: on this occasion there is no effort required, a mere reference supplies the desideratum; for, whoever has read Mr. H. Siddon's treatise from the German, "On Gesture and Action," and noticed the print representing "*Phlegm*," has seen a striking



striking likeness of Owen Jones, corresponding with such as he was, in height of body, proportion of limbs, and physiognomical appearance. The habits of Mr. Jones, in social life, may be in a great measure perceived by the reference made to his accidental portrait. His days, from eight to eight, were spent in scraping of skins in his warehouse, where high or low characters, who might give a passing call, met with the alike reception of inattention and short replies. His evenings, from eight to ten or twelve, he regularly passed at the Bull, at Wallbroke. The approach of this venerable man was always known by his giving a summoning *hem* or two: on his entering the room, the persons assembled made way, as if it were to the civic chief; and three chairs were immediately handed forward, one for him to sit upon, and one on each side, with their backs towards him, so as to form a grand and convenient arm chair. The luxury of the evening consisted of Welch-rabbits, porter, pipes, and mixed liquors; the conversation generally related to the Welch language and customs, and to the poet whose works he had last paid for transcribing. The company was heterogenous, consisting of bards, men of burden, harpers, fiddlers, and fifers; and the ultimate business of the evening was always very interesting, which was the discounting of a few good bills, at short dates, for friendly and deserving Welchmen. Such were the incubations of the parlour. The transactions in the club-room, on the first floor, were more meritorious. In this apartment, on every Saturday, met a society entitled the Caractacans, from Caractacus, (*Caradog, the beloved*), and which should have been written *Caractucians*; the object was debate: and it was the first scene of declamation to many characters who have since acquitted themselves honorably and eloquently in the senate and at the bar. Mr. J. always attended, and frequently presided, at those debates; but he never entered the lists as an orator: for, on most occasions, not having sufficient learning to comprehend the topics submitted in debate, it could not be expected that he would undertake in their discussion. In the Welch society of *Gwyneddigion*, or Venedocians, who assembled, and continue to assemble, in the same room, on the first Monday evening in every month, Mr. Jones was in his proper Cambrian element. The object of this society is to promote Welch literature, more particularly bardism, by offering a medal, annually, for the best poetic production on a given subject. Owen Myfur, for so he was familiarly called, frequently gave, at his own expence, medals of from 2*l.* to 5*l.* value; and, on all occasions, subscribed in a generous manner. The different compositions of the competitors were referred to a committee of a few members, to receive their

adjudication: Mr. Jones was always of such committee, and his opinion of merits always prevailed; but, it is to be regretted, that such prevalency was, in some instances, detrimental to superior talent; for his abilities were not equal to his zeal, and his decisions were not well tempered. The *Gwyneddigion*, like most Welch societies in London, sing *impromptu* to the harp, in rotation throughout the circle assembled: the verse composed usually runs in four lines, corresponding with the tune played; and, whilst the bard sings extemporaneously to the harp, the next man sings the burden, and thus gives him some little intervals for conception and arrangement. Most men of either education or poetic gift, can perform this little effort of bardism with great ease, and to a happy effect. The subject of this memoir had a good ear and fine voice, and was looked up to as the chief of the company; but there is no instance, within memory, of his accompanying the charms of music with any specimen of a glowing genius. In conversation Mr. Jones shewed a knowledge of the world, and what is termed good sense, and always expressed himself in a homely and abrupt manner; and this was sufficient for his gradation in intellect and society; for it is not requisite for a tradesman to be the fine gentleman, or to turn from his ledger and assume the high tone of a literary character. However seldom and unexpected such instances may be, Mr. J. was of the number. It was his pride to be thought the oracle and patron of all that is curious or valuable in the literary remains of the Ancient Britons. Big with the idea of a distant immortality as a man of letters, he resolved to publish the works of the Welch bards which remained in MS. in public and private libraries, and had never appeared in print. For this purpose he solicited the assistance of associates. He was to find money, and his associates were to prepare the MS. for the press; and, by this co-operation, a compilation entitled the *Myfurian Archaology*, (so called from Myfur, his paternal estate in Wales,) was extended to 3 vols. 8vo. under the editorial names of Owen Jones, Edward Williams, Edward Jones, and William Owen; and offered to the public, at the price of one guinea per volume. The first volume is a very excellent *Corpus Poeticum*: the second is a body of idle and foolish tales; and the third consists of good and wise maxims and proverbs, triads, laws, and Welch music in the notation of the middle ages. Mr. Edward Williams, the venerable bard of Glamorgan, author of *Lyric Poems*, &c. in English; *Hymnau*, &c. in Welch, and whose name is dear to Cambria, contributed very largely towards the *Archaology*: he was even pressed upon to render every possible service under the promise of an adequate remuneration.



neration. But how that promise was performed is at present an ungracious inquiry. It would be a severe reflection on the dead, which his friends would not dare to parry, and no satisfaction to the feelings, no justice to the claims, of the distinguished and industrious bard of Glamorgan. Mr. William Owen contributed to a great extent, and corrected the press; the resources of Mr. O. as a collector of MSS. were very large. Indeed the *Archaïology* may be said to be the joint production of Edward Williams and William Owen, for it does not appear that the two Jones's were on friendly terms, and that the work did not receive any assistance from Mr. Edward Jones, Bard to the Prince, who is so well known as a respectable musical and literary character. Such was the manner in which the *Myfarian Archaïology* was sent to press. The sequel is well known: for this boasted attempt of preserving the bardic remains of Wales, under the munificent patronage of Owen Jones, and at his sole expence, turned out to be nothing short of a design to acquire literary honor from the labours of Edward Williams and William Owen, and a return of expenditures from an inquisitive public. The avarice of the projector, however, was too great, and the scheme proved abortive: for, by advertising the work at one guinea per volume, a price too exorbitant to meet with purchasers, the eyes of the trade were opened, the antiquaries were not to be imposed upon, and with the exception of eight or ten copies, the whole of the impression was laid to rot in the warehouses of Longman and Rees. It was in vain that the writer of this memoir intreated the deceased in conversation, and finally by letter, to get the *Archaïology* put in boards, and to cause it to be distributed gratuitously among the learned of the principality: Owen Myfyr continued selfish to the last, and in consequence debarred himself of much reputation, and the Welsh public of gratifying information. But the intended reputation of Mr. Jones was not founded on republication; it was to rest on another pillar, namely, a collection of MS. transcripts of the Welsh bards, exceeding the collections of Dr. Davis, or Evan Evans. And for this purpose he employed Charles and Vaughan, when their time was unoccupied, to transcribe for him at so much per week, together with vic-tuals. By this grand undertaking, Mr. Jones has left behind him two volumes in folio MSS. to be given to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a member; and from forty to fifty copy books of about a quire each for the use of his son, who is now an infant. The attempt of soaring above the high names of Dr. Davis and Evan Evans, as a more ample collector, has been successful to Mr. J., for they themselves transcribed, he hired the assistance of others to transcribe for him; but

the propriety of making a donation of the MSS. to the Antiquarian Society, is very questionable; for there is not a man who attends their meetings who can peruse the present; and it must be noticed, that it would be a hard case to impose upon the learned society the task of reading MSS. which the testator had merely paid for the transcribing, and in fact was *not able to read them himself*. Having thus stated the projects of Mr. Jones, which was no other than the common adventures of an enterprising bookseller; and that his pretensions to bardism and British antiquities, were not admissible within the outworks of even elementary knowledge; the writer has only to hope, that, in an enlightened age like the present, some of the natives of Wales possessing means and requisite abilities, will be found patriotic enough to carry into actual execution, the publication of the bardic remains, with such illustrations as will make traditionary systems intelligible to modern times. And until some work of the kind shall be made to appear, he must be allowed to withhold every expression of either approbation or praise.

12, Holborn-court. JOHN JONES, LL.D.]

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. J. HAMMOND, B.A. to the rectory of Hannington, in the county of Southampton.

Rev. J. C. PALMER, LL.D. to the rectories of Compton Pouncefoot, Sutton Montis, and Stowell, in the county of Somerset.

The Rev. Mr. CUTLER, to the rectory of Patney, in Wilts.

The Rev. WILLIAM PEARSE, to the rectory of Drayton and Hanwell, near Banbury.

The Rev. S. BRISCALL, B.D. to the lectureship of Rodborough, Gloucester.

Rev. F. HOWES, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of St. George of Colegate, Norwich; and to the vicarage of Bawburgh, Norfolk.

Rev. W. E. SIMS, M.A. to the rectory of West Tofts, in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. GEORGE HERON, to the church and parish of Terregles.

Rev. BENJAMIN NEWTON, to the rectory of Wath, in the county of York.

The Rev. WILLIAM SKEY, to the vicarage of Little Bedwin.

The Rev. B. WILSON, to the vicarage of Great Bedwin, in the county of Wilts.

Rev. C. B. HENVILLE, M.A. to the vicarage of Portsmouth; and to the vicarage of Sydling St. Nicholas, Dorset.

Rev. C. Alford, of Bleadon, to the rectory of West Quatoxhead, Somersetshire.

The Rev. W. CURWEN, to the rectory of Harrington.

The Rev. J. WHITELOCK, to the vicarage of Deerham, Cumberland.

Rev. JOHN SEAGRAM, M.A. to the rectory of Godmanston, Dorset.

Rev. CHARLES CHAMPNESS, elected a minor canon of St. George's chapel, Windsor.

Rev.



Rev. Dr. BARROW, in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, Notts.

Rev. H. SALMON, B.A. a minor canon of Lichfield cathedral.

Rev. C. M. BAEINGTON, M.A. to the prebendary of Withington.

The Rev. F. E. WITTS, M.A. of Wadham college, to the vicarage of Stanway, in the county of Gloucester.

Rev. DANIEL DAVIES, M.A. fellow of Jesus college, minister of Emsworth, in Hampshire.

Rev. JOSEPH BOUGHTON COLEY, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Drayton.

Rev. THOMAS CLARKE, M.A. to the rectory of Broadwas.

Rev. THOMAS HEYNES, B.A. to the vicarage of Wolverley.

Rev. RD. GEORGE, LL.B. to the vicarage of Stoke Prior.

Rev. HENRY SCAWEN PLUMPTRE, B.A. to the vicarage of Lamblethian, with the chapels of Cowbridge and St. Donat's in Glamorganshire.

Rev. M. W. JONES, B.D. to the vicarage of Ospringe, in the county of Kent.

Rev. JOHN EDWARDS, M.A. of Huntingdon, to the rectory of South Ferriby.

Rev. WALTER KITSON, to the living of Marksbury, in the county of Somerset.

\* \* During this month an extension has taken place in the Order of the Bath, as a reward for military service, and above 200 new Knights created.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

GREAT rejoicings took place at Newcastle on the receipt of intelligence of peace with America.

Forty ships are building in the Wear, at a time when not one is building in the Thames.

It appears that the Newcastle Coal Formation extends in length 23 miles, and that its average breadth is eight miles; a surface of 180 square miles, or 557,568,000 square yards. The utmost thickness of all the beds of coal does not exceed 44 feet; but there are 11 beds not workable, the thickness amounting only to a few inches. The whole coal in this formation amounts, therefore, to 5,575,680,000 cubic yards. The quantity of coals exported yearly, exceeds two millions of chaldrons; for the county of Durham alone exports  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million. A chaldron weighs 14 ton; so that 28 millions of tons of coal are annually raised in these counties. A ton of coal is nearly one cubic yard; so that the yearly loss from mining amounts to 28 millions, or (adding a third for waste,) to 37 millions of yards. The Newcastle coals may consequently be mined to the present extent, for 1,500 years before they are exhausted. Deducing, however, one-third, to obtain a medium thickness, this formation, at the present rate of waste, must supply coal for 1000 years.

*Bill of Mortality for Newcastle and Gateshead, 1815.*

St. Nicholas.—Baptisms 173—Burials 55—Marriages 55.

St. John's.—Baptisms 159—Funerals 127—Marriages 105.

All Saint's.—Baptisms 392—Burials 112—Marriages 167.

St. Mary's, Gateshead.—Baptisms 293—Funerals 200—Marriages 95.

On Friday the 16th ult. a protracted gale of wind from the south-west increased to a hurricane, which covered these and the

other northern counties with ruins of houses, overturned trees, &c. &c. by which many lives were lost, and great injury done to the property of many individuals.

*Married.*] The Rev. George Atkin, of Morpeth, to Mrs. Paterson, of the Fence, Alnwick.

At South Shields, Mr. Christopher, of Stockton, to Mrs. Brown, of Durham.

Mr. R. Todd, of Newcastle, to Miss Ann Swan, of Walker.

Mr. Best, R. N. to Miss Cram, of Newcastle.

J. P. L. Fenwick, esq. of Framlington, to Miss Diana Anstey, of Bath.

Sir Philip Francis, to Miss Emma Watson, of Scarbro.

The Rev. J. Gilbanks, to Miss Carrick, of Hightown.

John Langhorn, esq. of Berwick, to Miss Bailey, of Chillingham.

At Bishopwearmouth, Thomas Wilkinson, esq. to Miss Pemberton, daughter of Dr. P.—The Rev. H. Atlay, to Miss E. R. Hovell.

At Alnwick, John Grey, esq. of Millfield Hill, to Miss Eliza Annett, of the Fence.

At Seaham, Lord Byron, to Miss Milbanke, sole heiress of Sir Ralph Milbank.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, 97, Mrs. Watson, Cowper.—97, Mrs. Halbert.—35, Mr. Henry Sailer.—Miss Forster, Broad Chare.—58, Mr. Adam Mather, Gateshead.—Mr. James Dunn, musician.—49, Mr. Nixon Ward.—26, Mr. Joseph Tulloch.—69, Sarah Ridley.—72, Mrs. Eliz. Dickenson.—30, Miss Margaret Robson.—75, Mrs. Isabella Denham.—Miss Margaret Charlton.—65, Mrs. Margaret Faddy.—61, Mr. John Grieves.—45, Mrs. Mary Coxon.—61, Mr. Joseph Wilson.—63, Mr. George Watson.—58, Mrs. C. Rankin.—Mr. Robert Akenhead, stationer.—73, Mr. Thomas Robson.

At Durham, 77, Mr. James Turnbull.—67, Mr. William Embleton.—63, Mrs. E. Jackson,



Jackson.—58, Mrs. Ann Topling.—Mrs. Wake.—54, Mr. John Reavely.—Mrs. Atkinson.—22, Miss Margaret Grieverson.—81, Mr. William Cuthbertson, at Houghall.—Mrs. Thompson.—83, Margaret Hopper.—81, Mrs. Hodgson.

At South Shields, 73, Mr. William Rames.—17, John Clengh.

At North Shields, 67, Hannah Hunter.—71, Mr. William Taylor.—67, Mrs. Mary Guilford.—74, Mr. J. Hann.—48, Mrs. Cath.—55, Mrs. Noble.—58, Frances Marshall.—25, Eliz. Plummer, of Preston.

At Sunderland, 73, Mrs. Bird.—55, Mr. John Smith.—28, Margaret Eilley.—47, Mr. J. Thomas.—76, Mr. Clegeram, Tunstall-hill-farm.—Mr. Stephenson.—63, Mr. John Hurst.

At Alnwick, 51, Mr. Thomas Wilkin.—78, Mr. Mark Smith.—85, Mr. William Clavering, of River Side House.—Mr. John Stamp.

At Bishopwearmouth, 27, Mr. John Panton.—50, Mr. J. Smith.—Mr. James Shields.—Mrs. Kingston.

At Darlington, 40, Mr. Richard Child.

At Blenwell, 80, Mr. John Horsley.—At Morpeth, 28, Mr. George Hindhaugh.—At Barnardcastle Moor, Mrs. Ann Haswell.—At Burnopfield, 70, Mr. Thomas Rippon.—At Wolsingham, Mr. J. Greenwell.—At Glanton, 23, Miss Catharine Robson.—At Longacres, 50, Mr. Thomas Robson.—At Shotton Edge, Mr. Pyle.—At Barnard Castle, 96, Mrs. Ann Nelson.—At Ryhope, Mr. George Fairrow.—At Hillgate, Gateshead, Mr. George Craig.—At Shildon, 27, Mr. William Taylor.—At Wolsingham, 38, Mr. William Coulthard.—At Firtree, near Witton le-Wear, Mr. Thomas Hickson.—At Whalton, 91, Mrs. Ann Carr.—At Westoe, 7, Henry Moorsom.—96, Mrs. Hall.—At Monkseaton, 79, Mrs. Deborah Wood.—At Barnardcastle, Mr. John Willecock.—At Hearting Stile, near Durham, Mr. J. Pattinson.—At Warenton, near Belford, 82, Mr. Morrison.—At Belford, Mrs. Thompson, and a few days after, 28, Catharine, her daughter.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Carlisle was the first place after London to petition against the inquisition of the property tax.

A young lady and gentleman lately arrived in great haste at Gretna Green. The weight of the prize may be in some degree conjectured, when it is added, that the gentleman paid the sham parson 50l. in a Bank of England note, for tying the nuptial knot.—(*Westmoreland Advertiser*.)

On Friday the 16th ult. it blew a hurricane, from the south-west, several houses in Kendal were damaged by slates being blown off, &c. some houses were unroofed. Barometer 28.90 a sufficient indication of a storm.

The subscription to the Kendal library

for the last year, amounted to 82l. 8s. 6d. and the books purchased by that institution within the last twenty years, amount to the sum of 1241l. 16s. 7d. It has been remarked, to the credit of the members, that the works selected, are generally of the most valuable kind for a standing library.

*Married.*] At Penrith, Mr. Joseph Borrowdale, to Miss Jane Sowerby.

Mr. John Skorrow, of Skeagh House, to Miss Ann Newman, Caldewgate.

Mr. Richardson, of Hutton, to Miss Monkhouse, of Middleskeugh Hall.

At Bowness, Mr. C. Watson, to Miss M. Shepherd.

At Kirkheaton, Mr. F. Pontey, to Miss Beaumont.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 82, Mr. Thomas Baty.—56, Jean, wife of Mr. Kilpatrick.—81, Lydia, wife of John Parker, esq. of Bow.—71, Mr. W. Call.—85, Mr. William Lamb.—75, Mr. Robert Moses.—55, Mr. Bernard Kennedy.—21, Mary, wife of Mr. Maelluay.—54, Jane, wife of Mr. Harrison.

At Whitehaven, 48, Mr. James Burton.—Mr. Scott.

At Penrith, 74, Mr. J. Mounsey.—39, Mr. George Forrest.—82, Mr. Thomas Jackson.—45, Eleanor, wife of Michael Shannon.—24, Ann, wife of Mr. Philip Turner.—79, Mrs. Elizabeth Cannon.

At Kendall, 20, Miss Mary Clarke.—90, Mrs. Margaret Stelle.—73, Mrs. Sarah Robinson.—48, Mr. James Simpson.—64, Mr. John Fisher.—82, Mr. Daniel Simpson.—19, Mary, wife of John Carradus.—27, Mr. Thomas Clarke.—75, Isaac Relph.—38, Mr. Bryan Lamb.—41, Mr. Thomas Eubank.—65, Agness Noble.—27, Mr. John Atkinson.—Miss Back.—Mr. James Newton.

At Appleby, 66, Mr. Lancelot Steele.

At Maryport, 57, John Reid, esq.—79, Mr. Thomas Jackson.

At Millfield, Miss Margaret Gray.—At Corbridge, Mr. Robert Richlay.—At Kirkbystephen, 79, Mr. John Hunter.—At Rothbury, 96, Isabella Taylor.—At Dalston, 22, Miss Jane Jefferson.—At Hebson's Isle, near Dalston, Mr. John Johnstone.—At Broom, near Longmarton, 88, Mr. J. Atkinson.—At Old Hutton, 24, Mr. Thomas Dawson.—At Poole Bank, 27, Mr. George Pearson.—At Garsdale, 27, Miss Sarah Middleton.—At Ulverstone, 29, Mr. Joseph Goad.—At Hellsington, 88, Mr. Thomas Milburn.—At Rydal, 33, Mr. George Birkett.—At Batingbush, near Longtown, 52, Mr. John Foster.—At Rothbury, 82, Mrs. Mary Green.—At Yealand Hall, Mrs. North.—At Halton Green, Mr. R. Shepherd, late of Lancaster.—At Grange, near Cartmel, 101, Mr. Christopher Jackson.—At St. Bees, 46, Mr. Joseph Piper.—At the Grange inn, Caldbeck, Jane, wife of Mr. John Brown.—At Lanstock, 32, Mrs. Margaret Lennox.



## YORKSHIRE.

Great confusion has arisen through the nation, from the sudden stoppage of the circulation of the local silver tokens. Many of the issuers found themselves unable to return their price, and some have had recourse to evasions which will lead to suits at law. At Sheffield, and other places, meetings have been held to obtain large supplies of the bank tokens.

The petitions against the continuance of the Property-Tax, seem likely to be universal from every jurisdiction in the nation.

The public are completely divided on the subject of the Corn Bill. The country says, corn cannot be grown in England at the present prices; and the towns protest against any legislative interference which is calculated to raise the prices of the necessities of life. Better would it have been to have respected the sacred treaty of Amiens, and not to have ordered Lord Whitworth to quit Paris, "to relieve Europe from suspense," than to have brought the nation into such a dilemma, by the effects of war and taxes.

Mr. BAINES, the editor of the Leeds Mercury, by way of placing the absurdity of miraculous conceptions in their clearest light, has advertized for a successor to Joanna Southcott!

The inhabitants of Hull, in a public meeting, have protested against any participation in the expence of repairing Ouse bridge at York.

Two hitherto respectable attorneys of Leeds (Blackburn and Wanewright), have been committed to York castle, to take their trial at the next assizes, for altering and fabricating expensive stamps on legal instruments.

*Married.*] The Rev. T. Ewbank, of Elton, to Miss Skillito, of Selby.

T. A. Brown, esq. of Newton House, to Miss Ann Mackereth, of Thornton.

Mr. Bateman, of Kettington, to Miss Acaster.

At Beverley, Edm. Beckett, esq. son of Sir John Beckett, to Miss Maria Beverley.

At Hull, Mr. J. Atkin, to Mrs. Wade.

Capt. J. Cross, of Bridlington, to Miss Ockerby.

Gilbert Crompton, esq. of New Monkton, to Miss Clara Down, of London.

Amaziah Empson, esq. of Walkington, to Miss Ellen Rawson, of Stoney Royd.

At Scarbro', Lieut. Col. Ellies, to Miss Courtney.

At Clithero, Thos. North, esq. to Miss Sarah Parker.

Mr. C. Lancaster, of Paythorn, to Miss Agnes Carr.

At Bingley, the Rev. W. Midgeley, to Miss Whitaker.

At Halifax, Mr. W. Pearson, to Miss Broughton.

At Rossendale, James Crompton, esq. to Miss S. Roberts.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Ward, attorney, to Miss M. Sykes.

Mr. Brown, surgeon, of Elland, to Miss M. Gill, of Halifax.

At Bradford, Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss Nancy Sugden.

At Ripon, at Mr. W. Weatherhead, to Miss H. M. Clarkson.

At Guiseley, Mr. R. Barwick, to Miss Julia Dinsdale.

At Bramley, Mr. J. Pawson, to Miss H. Chadwick.

At Leeds, Mr. I. Illingworth, to Miss Ann Kaye.

At Sheffield, Mr. W. Nadin, to Miss Martha Wright.

*Died.*] At Richmond, Mrs. Ann Thomson.—81, Mrs. Anne Wade.

At Pontefract, 39, Mr. J. Reynolds, solicitor.

At Whitby, 95, Mr. C. White.—Mrs. Seaton.—64, Jos. Holt, esq.—85, Mr. M. Seymour.—82, Mr. W. Cockerill, of Eyton Banks.—81, Mr. John Moss.

At Scarborough, 63, Mr. W. Thompson.—Mrs. Chambers.

At Ripon, 75, Mr. W. Peacock.—26, Mrs. Skaife.

At Knaresbro', Mr. R. C. Holton.—34, Miss Fairbank.—83, Mrs. Thompson.

At Bradford, Miss E. Rand.

At Hunslet, Mrs. Atkinson.

At Selby, 84, Thos. Weddell, esq.

At Easingwold, 69, Mr. W. Carver.—At Arnley, 75, Mr. John Gannt, clothier.—At Layton, 50, Thos. Barker, esq.—At Hunton, 96, Mr. John Hutchinson, farmer.—At Cottingham, 68, Dr. Norris.—At Aberford, Wm. Markham, eldest son of the late archbishop.—At Kirk-Ella, 63, Mrs. Dodsworth.—At Selby, 45, Mrs. E. Morley.—At Manor-house, 70, the Rev. Scrope Bernard, D.D.—At Osset, 21, Mr. Robert Phillip.—At Fenwick, Mr. Roebuck.—At Wetherley, 68, Mrs. Jane Powell.—At Clifton, Mrs. Wharton, of Frickley-hall.—At Horton, Miss B. A. Knight.—At Kettlewell, Mr. R. Calvert.—At Harrowgate, 39, Mrs. Ann Blackburn.—At Morley, 73, Mrs. Gisburn.—At Harwood, 72, Mr. John Wood.—At Kettlewell, Mr. Moses Atkinson.—At Stokesby, 54, Mr. John Bean.—At Ossett, 41, Mrs. Phillip.—At Colne, Mrs. Jackson, of Skip-ton.—At Birstall, 67, Mr. Thos. Chaster.

*Died.*] At York, 59, Alderman S. Wormald, Lord Mayor in 1809.—84, Mr. Reginald Heber, silk dyer.—75, Mr. W. Anderson.

At Leeds, Mr. David Howard, carpet manufacturer; he perished at sea, between Lynn and Gainsborough; deeply and deservedly lamented.—21, Basil A. Keck, esq.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Jowet, merchant, of the society of friends.—38, Mrs. Lydia Harrison.—Mr. John Fawcett.—82, Mrs. Dennison.—56, Mr. T. Hirst.—78, Mr. R. Lister.—Mrs. Clark, of Halton.—Mrs. Robinson,



Robinson, of Marsh-lane.—67, Mrs. Talbot, General Infirmary.—86, Mr. Geo. Mann.—Mr. J. Livesey, pawn broker.—70, Mrs. Platts, Meadow-lane.—90, Mrs. Mary Wroe.

At Hull, 73, Mrs. Mells.—68, Mr. Mills.—68, Mr. G. Newton.—85, Mrs. F. Wilson.—Mrs. Hannah Eastwood.—77, Mrs. Crightson.—82, Mr. Thos. Glendow, ship-builder, a man of excellent character.—In Myton gate, Mrs. West.—40, Mr. Henry Macdonnell, a respected schoolmaster.—82, Mrs. E. Jones.—38, Mr. T. Flintoff.

At Beverley, Mr. W. Dosser.—Mrs. Tuton.

At Sheffield, 81, Mr. John Anderton, of Norton Lees.—Mrs. Ainsworth, of Red Hill.—75, Mr. J. Butterworth, of Green-lane.—Miss M. Andrews.—Mrs. S. Ford, Queen-street.—23, Mr. C. Cadman.—Mrs. Barlow.—Mr. Edmonson, S. F.—Mrs. Phillips, of Highfield.—Mr. Parsons, of Howard-street.—Mrs. Smith, of King-street.—18, Morton, son of Mr. Jacob Roberts.—Mr. Jervas Shaw, of Cupola-street.—82, Mr. John Hasland, of Haby.—Mr. C. Oates, of High-house.—27, Mrs. Lucy Groves.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Paul Scholes.—24, Mr. J. Sykes, of Milnesbridge.—73, Mrs. Armistead, of Netherton.—Mr. S. Lucas.—Mrs. Lockwood, of Chapel-hill.—82, Mrs. R. Tyne, of Paddock.

At Halifax, Mr. Thos. Lister.—Mrs. Dickenson.—73, Mrs. Rachel Aspinall.—Mr. Blagborough Presser.—Mr. W. Fletcher.—Mrs. Glendinning.—55, Mr. A. Fairburn, of Clifton.

At Wakefield, 38, Mrs. Lydia Harrison.—Mrs. Holdsworth, of Westgate-end.—Mrs. Beatson, of Sandal.—Deeply lamented, 21, Miss J. C. Lee, of St. John's-place.—95, Mr. Alderson, of Warley.

#### LANCASHIRE.

Six boys were drowned at Wigan, on the 28th Dec. by venturing too soon on the ice of the mill pond. The means lately invented by Captain Manby, of rescuing victims of this accident, ought to be at hand, in every church vestry in the kingdom.

The S. W. storm of the 16th Dec. covered the coasts of Wales and Lancashire with wrecks, and many lives and much property were lost.

Liverpool has been as unanimous in expressing its abhorrence of the inquisition of the property tax as any place in the nation, notwithstanding an attempt made to divide the people, by the exhibition of a letter from Lord Liverpool to a Mr. Gladstones.

*Married.*] At Lancaster, Mr. Clark, bookseller, to Miss Mary Fayrer.

Mr. Geo. Hadfield, of Manchester, to Miss Pope, of Islington.

At Rossendale, James Crompton, esq. of Rushcroft Crompton, to Miss Susanna Roberts, of Bacup.

At Milling, Thos. North, esq. of Gun-nesthwaite, to Miss Sarah Parker, of Clithero.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Theophilus Houlbrooke, to Miss Frances Ann Taylor, of Mortlake.—Mr. John Kave, pastor of the Caledonian school, to Miss Jane Kelly, of Everton.

At Manchester, Daniel Grant, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Worthington, of Sharston-hall, Cheshire.—Mr. Thos. Sowter, bookseller, to Miss Slack, of Salford.—James Turner Grocott, esq. to Miss Donington.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, 16, Miss Mary Cartmel, of Siyne.—52, Mr. G. Howson.—45, Mr. John Noble.

At Liverpool, Matthew, only son of Mr. Thos. Rodick, of Bevington-hill.—26, Mrs. Susan Laycock.—70, Mr. John Hodgkinson.—Mr. John Birchall.—Mr. C. Shires.—Mr. J. Lawson, of Pool-lane.—32, Mr. J. Campbell, stationer.—Geo. Edw. Dale, esq. banker.—M. G. Johnstone.—69, Mr. Eliz. Foster.—53, Mr. H. Livesley.—Capt. Robt. Lambert.—Mr. Thos. Parkinson.—78, Wm. Turton.—47, Mr. Thos. Taylor.—Miss Martha Byrne.—55, Mrs. Eliz. Yates.—45, Mr. W. Whittaker.—63, Capt. W. Cargay.—26, Miss Margaret Corlett.—23, Miss Charlotte Greaves.—Mr. Heron, of Copperas-hill.

At Manchester, 21, Ellen, wife of Mr. John Duckett, Dale-street.—82, Mr. Wm. Lees.—18, Mr. Edward Boardman.—89, Mr. James Heyes, of Worsley.—53, Mr. Gardner.—Mr. James Seddon.—77, Mr. John Chorley.—28, Mr. Nicholas Jarnett.—J. Jackson.—40, Miss Hardman.—Miss Grundy, of Salford.—37, Mr. James Berwick.—Mrs. Stevens.—27, Mrs. Alice Warburton, in Salford.—Mr. Brighthouse, in Salford.—Mr. Postles.—74, Mrs. Elizabeth West.—47, Mrs. Bradley, of Salford.—38, Mrs. Charnock.—57, Mr. James Broadbent.—55, Mr. John Gardner of the firm of Lawrence and Co.

At Morehouse, near Lancaster, 71, Mr. Wm. Willasey.—At Everton, 22, Miss E. B. Bridge.—At Stand Pilkington, 77, Mrs. Barlow.—At Hunt's Bank, 55, Mrs. Scholefield.—At Parkgate, Miss Taylor.—J. Holland Wilson.—At Maghull, Mr. Thos. Unsworth, Mrs. Ashcroft, and Mr. Hulme.—At Collyhurst, 21, Miss C. M. Montague.—At Knowsley, 69, Mr. Matthew Storey.—At Nevin, 97, Mrs. Winifred Williams.—At Chorley, 83, Mrs. Mary Edwardson.—At Rainford, near Ormskirk, 104, Mr. Joshua Tunstall.—At Dean, near Great Harwood, Mr. Thos. Cuncliffe.—At Baycliff, 64, Thos. Good, a much respected member of the Society of Friends.—At Edgehill, 45, Mr. R. Hardman.—At Dunkinfield, 60, Mr. David Royer, a man of considerable acquirements.—At Wicken Hall, 65, Mr. Edw. Ainsworth.

#### CHESHIRE.

EARL GROSVENOR entertained the 300 boys



boys educating at the Madras school, Chester, with Christmas fare.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Wright, of Knutsford, to Miss H. Higginson, of Peover.

Mr. R. Kent, of Nantwich, to Miss A. Craven, of Stoke-hall.

Mr. Dakin, of Knutsford, to Mrs. Smith, of Higher Peover.

Andrew Clarke, esq. to Miss Hill, of Chester.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. John Roberts, a considerable salt merchant.—71, Mrs. Rogers, White Friars.—At Farndon, 93, Charles Goodwin, Esq.

At Over Peover, near Knutsford, in the prime of life, Mr. Thos. Jackson.—At Parkgate, 52, Miss S. Taylor.—At Islington, J. Holland Wilson.—At Bostock-hall, 54, Thos. France, esq.—At Netherton, Frodsham, 70, Mr. John Bate.—At Stockport, Mr. E. Horner, late of Skipton.—At Cefu, near Northop, Mr. Cruve.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Henry Smedley, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss French, of Abbot's Hill.

Robert Hope, esq. of Derby, to Miss Bell, of Friday-street.

Mr. G. Chawner, of Hare Hill, to Miss Chawner, of Vernon's Oak.

Mr. J. Harrison, of Elwall, to Miss Elsee, of Derby.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Mathison, to Miss Hill.

Mr. W. Hind, to Miss Powell, of Mickle-over.

At Chesterfield, Mr. W. Sillcock, to Miss Wall.

Mr. Inceley, of Sudbury, to Miss E. Ashmore, of Armitage.

*Died.*] At Derby, 42, Mrs. Bates, White Lion.—Mrs. Mary Boott, wife of R. Kirk Boott, esq. of Artillery Place, London.—64, Mr. Richard Bassano.

At Bubnell Hall, 64, Mr. R. Oddy.—At Normanton, 70, Mrs. Stevenson.—At Spondon, 38, Miss Blundstone.—At Long Eaton, Mr. T. Clifford.—At Willington, 20, Mrs. Tilly Dethick.—At Belper, 39, Mrs. Oakden.—At Repton Hays, 59, Mrs. Smith.—At Tonsley, 82, Mr. R. Wharton.—At Hartington, 51, the Rev. B. Hope.—At Tibshelf, 102, Jonathan Weeldon, labourer, in full possession of his strength and faculties to the last.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. Tatham, brass-founder of Nottingham, has lighted his manufactory and dwelling house, with gas lights, and finds that he unites greater light, freedom from smoke and dirt, and economy of labour. We predict that in 20 years, the age of tallow-candles and oil lamps will be thought one of barbarism.

Mr. J. BLACKNER, whose good taste and powers of writing are evinced in his able conduct of the *Nottingham Review*, has undertaken a new History of Nottingham, the first part of which was published on the second of January. From his philosophi-

cal spirit, it may be expected that this local history will soar above the church-yard records, which fill up and disgrace the pages of most county and other local histories.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Bishop, of Waltham, to Miss C. Smart, of Nottingham.

Mr. Kirke Swann, of Nottingham, to Miss Lucy Jackson, of Eastland-house.

Mr. T. G. Waldegrave, of London, to Miss Webster, of Nottingham.

Mr. T. Shaw, of Sutton, to Miss S. Swanwick, of Nottingham.

W. J. Picken, esq. of Whitemoor, to Miss S. M. Swan, of St. Peter's.

The Rev. Mr. Constable, of Seven Oaks, to Miss Ann Rawson, of Nottingham.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 56, Mrs. Langford.—Mr. Burns, Chapel Bar.—67, Mrs. Sarah Shaw.—Mrs. Gedling, of Sion Hill.—Suddenly, Mrs. S. Rayner, of Parliament Street.—Miss E. Morris, of Charlotte-street.—Mr. R. W. Alldis, a respectable hosier.—By a fall from his horse, Mr. Sculthorpe, treasurer of the county, and clerk of the peace.—Suddenly, on arriving in Nottingham, 70, Mr. John Moore, of London, and author of some religious tracts in connection with Sunday schools.

At Newark, 50, Mr. T. Hawkins.—Mr. R. Gee.—Mr. John Linny.—76, Mr. John Abbot.

At Mansfield, Mr. David Johnson, S. F.—Mr. John Corbet.—62, Mr. Jer. Lockwood.

At Swannington, 96, Mr. T. Pick.—At Car Colston, 44, Mr. F. Blagg, a respected surgeon.—At Bingham, 72, Mrs. Gels-thorpe.—At Woodlincins, 64, Mrs. Kirkland.—At Burrowash, Mrs. Mary Hill.—At Collingham, Mrs. O'Bryen.—At Bas-singham, Mr. John Dixon, a local preacher.—At Carlton, 55, Mr. W. Boolesby.—At Kirkley, 88, Mrs. Barratt.

## LINCOLNSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

Wilford's Boston bank stopped payment within the month, owing, it is said, to large engagements in the corn trade. The debts proved on Sleath's bank, are 480,000l.

*Married.*] At Caistor, M. Dixon, esq. to Miss S. Atkinson.

Mr. Jeyes, of Uppingham, to Miss Mold. At Boston, Captain Read, to Miss Mary Maltby.

Mr. B. Viall, of Boston, to Miss Mary Ann Fyson

At Lincoln, Mr. Gibson, to Mrs. Hall.

*Died.*] At Barton, 59, Mrs. Mary Morley.—At Corningham, 55, Mr. Harrison.—At Sedgebroke, 107, Elizabeth Auckland, widow.—At Alford, Mr. Fotherby, stationer.—At Alvington, Mrs. Chapman.—At Freeston, 43, Mrs. Brewster.

At Lincoln, 82, Mrs. Pelley, of the wharf.—Mrs. Adams.—Mrs. Ashton.—77, Mr. James Dawes.—85, Mrs. Pelley.—80, Mr. Alderman Kent, who twice served the office of mayor.

At Spalding, 91, Mr. R. Pilgrim.



At Louth, 28, Mrs. Freshney.—59, Mrs. Marshall.

At Stamford, Mrs. Smith.—34, Mr. Geo. Tatum.—60, Mr. Brown.

At Epton, 26, Mrs. Pannell.

At Gainsbro', 50, Mr. W. Booth.

At Hetton Cottage, 80, Mrs. Fortescue, mother of Viscount Clermont, and Lady Goodvicke.—At Hainton, 53, Mr. Edw. Ward.—At Brigg, 45, Mr. J. Goodwin.—At Caldecot, Mr. Stokes, sen.—At Walsoken, 68, Mr. M. Ward.—At Corrington, 55, Mr. Harrison.—At Lomd, Mrs. Spreckley.—At Whattode, 65, Mr. R. Sharman, and Mr. B. Fayil.—At Ingoldsby, 27, Mrs. Hall.—At Uppingham, 67, Mrs. Hart.—At Fotherby, of the meazles, 80, Mr. Moses.—At Castle Bytham, Mrs. Coverley.—66, Mr. John Craddock.—At Fulstow, 90, Mrs. Bowers.—At Wrangle, 61, Mr. M. Kitchen.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mr. AINSWORTH, whose meritorious exertions to introduce the practice of *pitthng* cattle, we noticed a few months ago, has succeeded in introducing the practice among some of the butchers of Leicester.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. S. Kelly, to Miss Bishop.

At Long Claxton, Mr. S. Hann, to Miss S. Lovett.

Mr. G. Miller, of Hinckley, to Mrs. Peet, of Long Eaton.

H. Adcock, esq. of Leicester, to Miss Ann Chawner, of Burton.

At Comtesthorpe, Mr. W. Hall, to Miss M. A. Basset.

At Lutterworth, Mr. R. Oliver, bookseller, to Miss Robinson, of Mousley.

Mr. A. Murcott, of Hinckley, to Miss Martha Barnett.

Mr. Swinfen, of Leicester, to Miss Buxton, of Drury-lane.

At G. Wigston, Mr. F. Gannt, to Mrs. Smith.

Mr. T. Pickering, of Hagglescote, to Miss S. Lovett.

*Died.*] At Leicester, 85, Mr. Bown, surveyor of the roads.—Mr. Oram, many years a respectable hosier.—Mrs. Dawson, of Belgrave-gate.—99, Ann King, of Sany-gate.

At Loughbro', Mr. S. Guttridge.—Miss C. Warner.—61, Mrs. Humber.—84, Mr. T. Gains.—51, Mr. T. Readley.

At Kirby, 82, Mrs. Barratt.—At G. Wigston, suddenly, 69, Mr. John Darker.—At Ashby, Mr. N. Lakin.—At C. Donnington, Mrs. L. Dancer.—At Wineswood, 22, Miss Ann Rawson.—29, Mr. W. Goodacre.—At Hatstead, 28, Mr. T. Richardson.—At Appleby, 66, deeply regretted, the Rev. J. Moor.—At Tilton, Mrs. Bryans.—At Anstey, Mrs. E. Admitt.—At Nether Broughton, Miss Sarah Baker.—At Eaton, by a fall from his horse, Mr. John Beasall, a respectable farmer.—At Great Dalby, Mr. Sharpe.—At Aylestone,

Mr. John Almey.—At Little Pleating, 86, Mrs. Adams.—At Flukney, Mrs. Deacon.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Staffordshire Mercury states, that an unprecedented stagnation prevails in the shoe trade of that town.

Nearly 100 shopkeepers and publicans of Wolverhampton, were lately convicted of using short weights and measures.

An extra general meeting of the Agricultural Society is called, to consider of the deplorable condition of the farming and landed interest, occasioned by the late war.

*Married.*] Mr. P. Cotterill, of Bilston, to Miss E. Slack.

R. P. Willöck, esq. of Tamworth, to Miss M. Wilson, of Chosel Cottage.

Mr. Newell, of Leek, to Miss Emily Lock.

At Tamworth, Capt. Simcocks, 5th, to Miss Bamford, of Glascotes.

At Lichfield, Mr. M. C. Mortellari, to Miss H. A. Birch.

Mr. B. Jackson, of Bilston, to Miss Thompson, of Hindlestone.

Mr. Eardley, of Newcastle, to Miss Barker, of Eardley Castle.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mr. Alderman Ford, banker, and deservedly lamented.—Robert Griffin, esq.—Mrs. Wrench, of Eardley-end.

At Wolverhampton, 24, Miss Ann Stanley.—Mrs. Ann Walker.—Mr. Henry Beddows.—Mrs. Panton.—Mrs. Clutterbuck, of Ford House.

At Walsall, 69, Mr. T. Mountford.

At Tamworth, 57, Mr. John Bates, surgeon.

At Lichfield, 41, Mr. W. Birch.—82, Mrs. Charlotte Buckridge.

At Rudgeley, Mrs. Waddams.—Mrs. Knight.—At Hamstead, Mrs. B. Leonard.—At West Bromwick, Mrs. Rudge.—At Wollaston, Mr. Thos. Rock.—At Milwich Hall, 43, Mr. S. Knight.—At Aldridge, 97, Mrs. Wylde.—At Rowley Regis, Mrs. R. Bridgewater.—At Hamley, Messrs. John and William Meeson, aged 22 and 31.—At Lane Delph, Mrs. Pratt.—At Ecclethall, 78, Mr. T. Ausell.—At Cheadle, Mr. W. Higgs.—At Abbot's Bromley, Mr. Bennett, surgeon.—At Darlaston, Mr. W. Pedley.—At Wesley-Moors, Thos. Jackson.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. WEBSTER is lecturing, at Birmingham, on steam-engines, an appropriate and well-timed subject in a place where they originated, and in the lifetime of Mr. WATT, their inventor.

The Birmingham Chronicle states, that attempts are making through the country to reduce still lower the wages of labour by the year and the week;—but surely this is beginning at the wrong end! It seems unjust to attempt partial reductions, while the taxes, the cause of all advances, continue.

*Married.*



**Married.]** Mr. S. Parker, of Aston, to Miss Buxton, of Thorpe.

James Jones, esq. of Caton, to Miss Louisa Moore, daughter of Peter Moore, esq. M. P. for Coventry.

Mr. Cauldwall, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Parkes, of Hales Owen.

At Leamington, Thomas Forster, esq. of his majesty's exchequer, to Miss Eliza Walker, of Edmanscot, near Warwick.

**Died.]** At Birmingham, 104, Mrs. Sam-  
brooke, who walked out within three days  
of her death.—65, Mrs. Sarah Rawlins.—  
44, Mrs. Pearson.—Miss Tyndall.—56,  
Mr. John Faulkner.—Mrs. Ann Steadman.  
—Mr. Wm. Hickman.—23, Lucy, wife of  
Mr. Wm. Gell.—Mr. Wm. Moggeridge.—  
70, Mr. George Byner.—79, Mrs. Powell.  
—41, Mr. Wm. Webb.

At Warwick, Walter Boswell, of Tri-  
nity College, Oxford, son of George Bos-  
well, esq. of Warwick.

At G. Harborough, the Rev. J. Davies.  
—At Bentley-heath, Mr. Godsall, farmer;  
he was killed by his own horse, which took  
fright at the lights of a passing stage-coach.

At Coventry, 106, Mrs. Clements, in the  
poor house.—58, Mrs. Goodwin.

At Camphill, 79, Mrs. Mary Bayley.

At Moseley Wake Green, 64, Rebecca,  
wife of Wm. Anderton.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

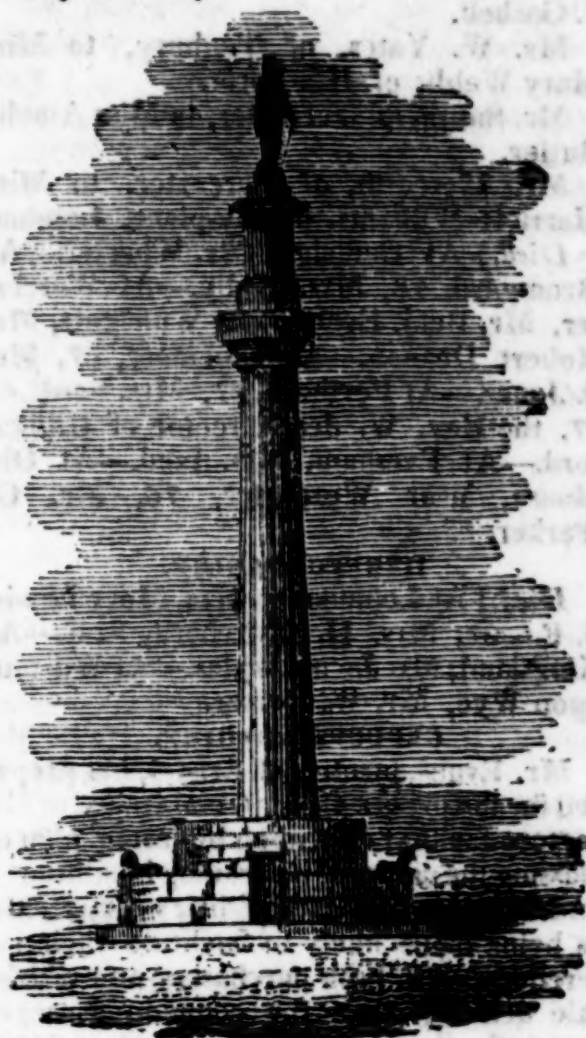
Mr. DOBBS's new reaping machine has  
been exhibited on the stage of the theatre  
at Shrewsbury.

A correspondent of the Shrewsbury Chro-  
nicle advises that the price of ten half-peck  
loaves should be the standard of the wages  
of labour per week. This notion has been  
forcibly urged by Mr. Hector Campbell,  
and by our correspondent Common Sense.

There were great festivities at and near  
Shrewsbury, on the occasion of Mr. Edw.  
Smith Owen, of Condover Park, coming of  
age.

On Tuesday, the 27th ult. RICHARD  
PHILLIPS, esq. mayor of Shrewsbury, laid  
the first stone of the column built by the  
friendly spirit of his native county in ho-  
nour of LORD HILL. A strange politico-  
theological discourse was pronounced by a  
masonic clergyman, on the occasion, which  
embodied most of the political errors of the  
age. The inscription placed on the first stone  
is modest, and not inconsistent with truth.  
"Of this column, intended to be erected  
to commemorate the brilliant achievements  
of Lieutenant General Rowland Lord Hill,  
Knight of the Bath, and Knight of the  
Tower and Sword, the first stone was laid  
by Richard Phillips, esq. mayor of Shrews-  
bury, and master of the Salopian lodge of  
Free and Accepted Masons, assisted by  
the chaplain, wardens, the brethren of  
this, and deputies from other lodges, upon  
the 27th day of December, in the year of  
our Lord 1814, and in the year of masonry,  
5814, being the festival of St. John. The  
MONTHLY MAG. No. 265.

funds for this beautiful memorial, in honour  
of splendid talent and private worth, were  
furnished by a public subscription, raised  
chiefly by the inhabitants of the town and  
county of Salop."



130 feet high, 15 feet diameter.

**Married.]** Thos. Meredith, esq. of Knighton, to Miss M. Poole, of Shrewsbury.

E. Ryan, esq., to Miss Louisa Whitmore, of Dudmashrow.

John Butler, esq. of Roveries House, to Miss E. Gipps.

At Fitz, Mr. Jones, to Miss E. Powell.

At Bucknell, Mr. H. Lewis, to Miss Mary Morris.

Mr. Geo. Abbot, of the Clive, to Miss M. Madeley, of Wem.

Mr. Burne, of Penn, to Miss S. Briacoe.

**Died.]** At Shrewsbury, 22, Mr. James Drinkwater.—Mrs. Hudson, of Mardol.—82, Mrs. Powell.—66, Mr. Edw. Gittens.

At Ludlow, Martin Danne, esq.—Miss Smith, of Corve-street.

At Shington, Mrs. Plowden.—At Oswestry, Mrs. S. Edwards.—At Newport, Mrs. Plant.—At Grange Farm, Whitchurch, 76, Mrs. Gilbert.—At Llanywern, Mr. Richard Owen.—At Heath-lane, Mr. Brereton.—At Bishop's Castle, Miss Mary Norton.—At Wrockwardine, Mrs. Gilpin.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Worcester and other provincial pa-  
pers contain numerous instances of chil-  
dren, and even grown persons, being burnt to  
death, in spite of our reiterated notices,  
that the clothes on fire are harmless, if  
the party instantly lies down.

N.

**Married.]**



*Married.*] Mr. C. Topham, of Stourport, to Miss E. Sillitoe.

Edw. Wheeler, esq. of Kyrewood, to Miss Mary Ann Graham, of Ludlow.

At Worcester, Mr. E. U. Green, to Miss S. Gashell.

Mr. W. Yates, of Tenbury, to Miss Mary Webb, of Hill Farm.

Mr. Smith, of Worcester, to Miss Amelia Butler.

Mr. Meredith, of Worcester, to Miss Harriett Williams, of Ely-place, London.

*Died.*] At Cudleigh, Mr. Wheeler.—At Bromyard, 28, Mrs. Kelly.—At Worcester, Mr. Benj. Evans.—At Woodcott, Mr. Robert Deacon.—At Losemore, 67, Mr. S. Jones.—At Pershore, 67, Mrs. Scott.—77, the Rev. W. Jesse, rector of Ribbesford.—At Evesham, Mrs. Izod.—At Old House, near Worcester, 76, Mr. G. Parker.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Leominster, Mrs. Mary Lewis, S. F.—87, Mrs. H. Pritchard, S. F.—At Kingsland, Mr. Jacob Wyles.—At Wilston-upon Wye, Mr. W. Porter.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. Evans, printer, of Bristol, has prepared for the press a Commercial Index, or Directory for that city, upon the useful plan of classing the names of its trading inhabitants, under the several heads of their occupations, as being more likely to facilitate their intercourse with both purchasers and wholesale dealers, than the common arrangement of only one alphabetical series of surnames. Mr. Evans's enumeration of distinct branches of employment followed in that opulent city, amounts to upwards of three hundred.

The committee of master manufacturers and tradesmen of Bristol, have unanimously resolved, that a piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, shall be presented to Mr. Serjeant Onslow, as a testimony of their gratitude for his exertions for the relief of trade and manufactures, in obtaining the repeal of the obnoxious restraints imposed by the statute of the 5th Elizabeth, on apprenticeships.

A meeting of the gentlemen in the profession of the law, in this city, has been held at the White Lion Inn, in Broadstreet, to consider of an application to be made by the profession at large, to "the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, respecting the present practice on the taxation of costs," said to be for the relief of the public; but a greater and a solid relief would be, to apply for a law to prevent the commencement of suits till after the sanction of a species of civil grand jury.

A hollow yew-tree is now standing in Awre church-yard, whose circumference, four feet from the ground, is twenty-two feet five inches, and its diameter upwards of seven feet.

Two master plaisterers were lately taken tried at Bristol for illegally combining to lower the wages of their journeymen, contrary to the salutary provisions of the 39th and 40th of Geo. iii. It appeared that though the men get 4s. per day in summer, yet that the average of the year does not exceed 16s. per week. The counsel on both sides agreed to submit to the opinion of the bench, which recommended that no alteration should take place. The masters, however, have since refused to employ any of the men they had previously discharged.

Various convictions have taken place, for negotiating 10s. notes, contrary to 48 Geo. iii. c. 88.

Bristol corn market is appointed for Tuesday, instead of Monday; and Saturday is appointed as the general market-day, from 10 till 2.

The clothing-works of Mr. Jackson, of Uley, were lately destroyed by fire.

*Married.*] At Gloucester, Wm. Rogers, esq. of Foxcote, to Miss Mason, of Huclecote.—Mr. John White, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Mary Merrell, of Fiddington.—Mr. Wm. White, to Miss Mary Parker.

At Winterbourne, Alfred Harcastle, esq. of Hatcham House, Surry, to Anne, daughter of the late Edm. Cobb Hurry, esq.

At Churchdown, Mr. Thos. Herbert, to Sarah, daughter of Jos. Pomfrey, esq.

Mr. Thos. Ewen, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Capt. Phillip Leyson, of Bristol.

Mr. Weeks, schoolmaster, of Dunday, to Miss E. Short, of Bristol.

Mr. Thos. Martin, of Bristol, to Miss Hilliar, of Ashton.

Mr. Wm. Cornick, to Miss Deborah Tunnicliff, both of Bristol.

P. Jones, esq. to Miss Eliza Lediard.

Christopher George, esq. to Mary Ann, only daughter of Wm. Tripp, esq.

Capt. Townsend, to Miss Frances Phipps Biddulph.

Mr. Charles Paul, to Miss Sheppard, of Bristol.

Capt. Jenkins, of Swansea, to Miss Williams, of Clifton.

James Thomas, esq. R. N. to Miss Mogg, daughter of the late Richard Mogg, esq.

At Bedwelty, Monmouthshire, Mr. Wm. Tuckett, of Bristol, to Mary, third daughter of John Fothergill, esq. of Tredygar.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, 77, Mrs. Frances Tucker, widow of the late Dean Tucker, so justly celebrated for his religious and political writings.—61, Mr. T. B. Villiers.—83, Mr. John Hughes.—84, Mr. Wm. Harris.—59, Miss S. Pitt.—62, Mrs. Cox.—72, Mr. Thos. Stock.—Miss Susan Hughes.—Mr. Thos. Hyatt.—Mrs. Smith.—84, Giles Greenaway, esq. senior alderman and chamberlain of this city.—Mr. Wm. Watts.—Mrs. Halling.

At Stroud, 69, Mrs. Eliza Stone.



At Stonehouse, Harry Brown, esq.

At Westbury-upon-Trim, Mr. Thos. Gwilliam, parish-clerk.

At Cheltenham, 64, Mrs. O'Mally, relict of Geo. O'Malley, esq. of Castlebar, Ireland.

At Withington, 70, Mr. Wm. Davis.

At Winterbourne, 78, Mr. Emanuel Evans.

At Nevis, Oct. 30, James Webb Tobin, a brother of the author of the Honey Moon, and son of James Tobin, esq. of Bristol.

At Bristol, Mr. Peregrine Bowen.

Aged 91, the widow of Mr. Wm. Stephens, of Bristol.

Mr. R. Watts, one of the Inspectors under the Pitching and Paving Commissioners.

At Clifton, Miss Lambert, daughter of Gustavus Lambert, esq. of Bow Park, county of Meath.

Mr. Emanuel Evans, 78, late of Winterbourne.

Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas Pollard.

Mr. Charles Stone, 69.

Miss Mary Norton, of Castle Green.

71, Joseph Smith, esq. one of the oldest members of the corporation of Bristol, father of the accomplished wife of Charles Abraham Elton, esq.

Mrs. Johnson, 114, mother of Mrs. Weymouth, Post-office, Bedminster; who enjoyed her faculties to the last, and by the illness which produced her death, was confined to her bed only three weeks.

Mr. James Steger, 62, of Kelston.

The Rev. Dr. Camplin, Vicar of All Saints, Bristol, and Fellow of Magdalen College.

At Bristol Hot-wells, Dowager Lady Bolton.—57, Mr. William Pollard.—65, Mrs. Hannah Edwards.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. Sharp, of Southampton, to Miss Elizabeth Mallam.—Mr. Deane, to Mrs. Beckett.

At Daventry, Mr. Wm. Payne, of Oxford, to Miss Jane Castell, of Daventry.

At Banbury, the Rev. John Nelson, M. A. to Miss Catherine Heydon.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 75, Mr. John Bishop.

Suddenly, at Fetsworth, 70, Mr. Bentley.

At Manor House, the seat of H. C. Compton, esq. the Rev. Serope Bardmore, D. D. late Warden of Merton College.

At Marston, Miss Symes.

At Ensham, Miss Webb.

At Itfley, 26, Miss Figgins.

At Henley on Thames, 45, Mr. Summerton.

#### HERTS AND BEDS.

*Died.*] At Watford, Mrs. Paumier.—65, the Rev. Dr. Wood, rector of Marston.

#### BERKS AND BUCKS.

*Married.*] Mr. Wm. Adnams, of Thatcham, Berks, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Samuel Smith, esq. of Tower-hill.

Henry Rich, esq. of Tormkwell House,

Berks, to Miss Maria Anna Tippet, of Woburn Hill, near Chetsey.

At Denchworth, near Wantage, Mr. William Phillips, of Kingham, county of Oxford, to Miss Ann Frogley.

At Abingdon, Mr. Brookes, jun. of Hammersmith, to Miss Shephard, of Abingdon.

*Died.*] At Workingham, Mrs. Webb.

At the Castle, Windsor, Mr. Thos. Benfield.

Aged 18, Wm. Augustus Skynner, of Moorhall, Cookham.

At Aylesbury, Mrs. Barton, landlady of the Red Lion public house.—Mrs. Redding, landlady of the White Lion public house.

At Newbury, 60, John King, esq. solicitor.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. Walter Scott, of Rothwell, to Miss C. Angus, of Durham.

R. C. Elwes, of Great Billing, to Miss J. M. Sykes, of Foxholes.

At Rushton, Capt. Hall, South Lincoln militia, to Miss Slaubrough.

Mr. Pole, of Hallaton, to Miss Chamberlain, of Sutton.

Mr. T. H. Waters, of Kettering, to Miss Mary Houghton.

*Died.*] 76, The Rev. James Morrice, vicar of Flower.—At Staverton Vicarage, 71, the Rev. W. Chase, B. D. prebendary of Wells, and a justice of the peace.—At Holcott, 57, Mr. Marsh.—At Northampton, 60, Mrs. A. Stanton.—At Loddington, 74, the Rev. Edw. Jones, 47 years rector of that place.

At Naseby, 93, Mrs. Mary Wilford, she has left five sons and two daughters, thirty-five grand-children, and thirty-two great grand-children.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

Cambridgeshire and all the eastern counties, have remonstrated in strong petitions, against the inquisition of the Property Tax.

At Huntingdon, the mayor refused to call a meeting!

Many landlords in different counties have lowered their rents to a times' price; and some have even advertised to that effect in the public papers.

A petition has been prepared at Lynn, against the importation of grain at low prices. It states, that at the present prices, the ruin of the farming interest is inevitable, unless all taxes are taken off. But were not the farmers sticklers for the late war, and if so, ought they to begrudge paying for it?

The Hulsean prize, for 1815, has been adjudged to the Rev. Thomas Fuller, B.A. Fellow of St. John's College, for his Dissertation on "The comparative value of Prophecies and Miracles, as evidences for the Truth of Christianity."

The subject of the Hulsean prize essay for the present year, is, "The distinct Provinces of Reason and Faith."



*Married.*] Mr. W. Parker, of Thorney Fen, to Miss Jane Fell, of Orston.

At Cambridge, the Rev. Henry Atlay, to Miss Hovell.

Alexander Abbot, esq. of Cambridge, to Miss Jane Theid, of Hilton.

Mr. Cambridge, of Bassingbourn, to Miss Marshall, of Cambridge.

At Ely, Mr. Freeman, to Miss Mitchell.

*Died.*] At Wisbeach, 93, Mrs. Kirton and Mr. W. Jackson. At Lynn, 41, Mr. B. Flowers. — At Chatteris, Mr. Edw. Cranfield. — At Cambridge, 71, Mr. W. Bones. — At G. Wilbraham, 52, Mrs. Kidman. — At Isleham, 22, Miss Bland. — At Ely, 86, Mrs. Hattersley. — At St. Ives, Mr. Denny, an eminent surgeon. — At Soham, Mr. Thos. Dobede.

At Cambridge, 39, Mrs. Sharpe. — 76, Edw. Gillam, esq. an eminent banker; he was found suspended from a beam in his cellar. — 45, Mr. Thos. Soulsby.

#### NORFOLK.

At the county meeting to petition against the Property Tax, the first commoner of England, Mr. COKE, of Holkham, declared his sentiments with manly independence, in regard to the still inexplicable origin of the late bloody and destructive war. He said, "he had never voted for any war, and he had never voted for any tax; and that if this tax were renewed, it would be to carry on senseless wars, from which England had derived no real glory, but taxation the most oppressive."

Mr. HARRISON, of the Market-place, Norwich, has been the first to introduce the use of gas-lights in that city. He calculates the cost at sixpence for twelve lights for five hours.

The REV. ST. JOHN PRIEST, in a letter to Mr. Gedge, of the Bury and Norwich Post, persists in his assertion relative to the deleterious effects on cows, of mangel wurzel, in which he is partially confirmed by Mr. COKE, who adds, that mangel-wurzel is a great exhauster of land.

We observe with a degree of pleasure, in which our readers will participate, that our valued correspondent Mr. LOFFT, was lately elected Recorder of Aldborough.

*Married.*] Mr. Thos. Bayes, of Elsing, to Mrs. Furness, of Belagh.

J. G. Sayers, esq. of Aldborough, to Miss Ann Ganfling, of Heckling.

Mr. Isaac Stone, of Alborough, to Miss M. Crabtree, of Gorlestone.

Mr. W. Moore, of Quidenham, to Miss Amelia Bear.

At Easton, Lieut. W. Abbott, to Miss M. A. Harman.

At Aylsham, Mr. W. Saunders, to Miss Warner.

Alfred Hardcastle, esq. to Miss Hurry, of Yarmouth.

Col. Bathurst, son of the Bishop of Norwich, to Lady Catharine Stuart, sister of Lord Castlereagh.

W. M. Suckling, esq. of Woodton-hall, to Miss Ramel.

Mr. T. Manning, of Foulsham, to Miss B. Ladell.

Mr. Dunnett, of Shipdam, to Miss Blackburn, of Norwich.

At Catton, Major Arthur Weston, to Miss A. E. Little.

Mr. Isaac Colman, of Norwich, to Miss M. A. Betts.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 82, John Cufaude, esq. — 86, Mrs. S. Langham. — 27, Miss M. A. Bringloe. — Mr. T. Cunningham. — 83, Mrs. Hammond, relict of Dr. H. — Miss Maria Day. — 75, Mrs. Ditchell. — 62, Mr. C. Akers. — 95, Mrs. M. Brightley. — At Iffringham, Mrs. Alexander. — 73, Mrs. Wells, grocer.

At Yarmouth, 38, Mr. Brock. — 65, Abel Clifton, esq. one of the common-council. — 41, Mr. Barratt. — 42, Mrs. Cordran.

At Whissousett, 41, Miss Ann Raven, and Mr. Dix. — At St. Germain's, 64, Mrs. E. Patrick. — At Bixley hall, 69, Mrs. Smith. — At East Ruston, 60, Mr. Thos. Barber. — At N. Tuddenham, Mrs. E. Mann. — At Stanhoe-hall, 86, J. V. Mathias, esq. late Capt. in the 62d. — At Northwold, 66, Mrs. Emma Foyster. — At Croxton, 79, Thos. Dade, esq. — At Gressingham, Mrs. Hill. — At Ingworth, 80, Mrs. Ellis. — At Aylesham, P. Copeman, esq. banker; and 70, Mr. R. Floyd. — At Colkirk, 69, Mr. S. Savory. — At Gressenhall, Mr. John Bird. — At Shotesham, 53, Mr. Daniel Sayer. — At Kenninghall, 75, Mrs. Weston.

#### SUFFOLK.

The depression of all agricultural produce, owing to importations, has lately been so great, to this and the adjoining counties, as to render it scarcely worth the while of the farmers to take their produce to market. The workhouses, in consequence, are overflowing, and the general misery beggars description.

*Married.*] Henry C. Howard, esq. of Farnham, St. Genieve, heir to the dukedom of Norfolk, to Lady Louisa Gower, second daughter of the Marquis of Stafford.

*Died.*] At Bury, 36, W. Basham, esq. captain of marines. — Mrs. Bones. — Miss Norford, eldest daughter of Dr. W. N. — Mrs. Shaw, of Copford. — Mrs. Adkin.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Folkard. — Mrs. Ranson. — Mr. Goose, wine-merchant. — 38, Mrs. Staton.

At Beccles, 80, Mr. Edw. Wincop. — At Hinton, 51, Mr. Jos. Wigg. — At Barham, 53, Mrs. Sarah Kirby. — At Tannington, 70, Mrs. Mary Aldons. — At Wickhambrook, 80, Mr. S. Brewster. — Mr. R. Smoothy. — At Newton-hall, 53, Mrs. Cooper. — At Newmarket, 26, Mrs. Arnall. — 71, Mr. John Stevens. — At Woolpit, 38, Mr. James Sparke. — At Walsham-le-Wil-lows, 74, Mrs. Mary Lock. — At Tattingstone-place, 54, Rear-Admiral Thomas Western. — At Chedburgh, Mrs. Ransome. — At



—At Mildenhall, Mrs. Mary Woollard.—At Alderton-hall, Mrs. Sarah Gross.—At Fornham All Saints, 68, Mrs. Slutter.—At Lowestoft, 43, Mrs. C. Barnes.—At Great Conrad, 69, William Hubbard, esq.—At Herringswell, Robert Mure, esq.—At Thrandistone, 76, Mr. W. Goate.—At Blaxhall, Mrs. Barthrop.—At Monk's Cleigh, 45, Mrs. Cousins.—At Darnsden, 85, Mrs. Roe.

Aged 75, Mrs. Francis Amys: her life was exemplary for goodness, piety, and virtue; and her death for patience, calmness, and resignation. After having kissed and blessed her children and grandchildren, she fell into a sweet sleep, and died without a sigh, or perceptible symptom of painful emotion.

## ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Dover Court, Mr. Daniel Woodruffe, of Little Bentley, to Eliza Bailey, of Harwich.

Mr. John May, jun. of Wigborough, to Miss Clerk, of Smith's-hall, Mersea.

Mr. Fisher Unwyn, of Great Coggeshall, to Miss Shausfield.

At Little Barfield, Mr. Jas. Burls, to Miss Mary Barnard.

Mr. Isaac Luckey, farmer, of Ringshall, to Miss Freeman, of Dedham.

Mr. Thomas King, of Chelmsford, surgeon, to Miss Bromley, of Halifax.

*Died*] At Harwich, at the navy-yard, 68, Jas. Graham, esq.—Mrs. Evedale, of Ipswich.

At Stanstead, 82, Dr. Robt. Dimsdale.—At Ballingdon-hall, Mr. G. Pung, sen.—Miss Jane Eliza Baines, of Halstead.—Mr. Jas. and Mrs. Quilter, of Tolleshunt Knights.—Mr. John Payne, of Mountnessing.—At Parndon, 21, Mr. Jehosaphat Postle, of Colney.

## KENT.

419 in-patients, and 470 out-patients, were admitted, during the last year, into the Kent and Canterbury Hospital. 1308 were, in the same period, inoculated for the cow-pox.

Canterbury is not only provided with a public walk, (such as was lately recommended by our correspondent Common Sense,) but a subscription to raise 500*l.* has been opened to improve the access to it from the town. The corporation voted 25*l.*

A penny-a-week society at Canterbury, has, this winter, relieved 359 poor women with coals and clothing, at a cost of 208*l.*

*Married.*] At Rochester, — Churchill, esq. of Stamford-street, London, to Miss Sarah Baldock, of Boley-hill.

At Smeeth, the Rev. J. V. Button, to Miss Freeman, of Smeeth.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Spencer.—Mrs. Simmonds.—50, Mr. W. Philpot.—25, Mr. Wm. Pearson, by an accident.

At Chatham, Capt. Adye, of the ord-

nance department, at an advanced age, and much regretted.

At Dover, Mrs. Broderip.—Mr. Edw. Lemon, from a slight accident.—79, Mrs. Broadley.

At Folkestone, 68, Mrs. Eliz. Cullen.—45, Mr. R. Hunt.—36, Mr. Edw. Holday.—25, Mr. John Ashtoll.—79, Mrs. Anne Pay.—25, Mr. John Welch.—22, Mr. Thos. Rigden.

At Lenham, 64, Mrs. Else, much respected.—At Orlestone, 76, Mr. J. Ifield.—At St. Nicholas, 77, Mr. George Lemon, suddenly.—At Monkshorton, 60, Mr. Wm. Cook.—At Herne, 70, Mrs. Carey.—At Westwell, Mrs. Head, much regretted.—At Aylesford, Mr. Essex, farmer.—At Chart, 85, Mr. Wm. Owlett, suddenly.—At Selling, Mr. John Frost.—At Wingham, Mr. Birch.—At Whitstable, Mr. John Head.—At New Romney, 48, Mr. John Coleman.—At Borden, 34, Mr. Henry Blunt.—At Seasalter, Mrs. Nunn.—At Pluckley, 94, Mrs. Ann Jennings.—At Linton, Mrs. Link, at an advanced age.—At Ospringe, 61, Mrs. Gibbs.—At Hythe, 76, Mrs. Smith.—At Biddenden, R. Beale, esq.—At Gravesend, Mr. Jones, surgeon.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. Cobby, solicitor, of Brighton-place, to Miss Furner.

*Died.*] At Chichester, 80, Mrs. Duer, widow of Capt. D.

At Portsedale, 83, the Rev. John Clutton, vicar of that parish, and rector of Hangleton.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Portsmouth, Wm. Baynes, esq. to Ann, daughter of Joseph Marder, esq. of Landport-terrace.—Mr. Crouchman, R.N. to Miss Hooley, of Portsea.—Mr. S. Webb, purser, R.N. to Miss Sparshott, of Portsea.—Mr. John Hatch, to Miss Deminey.—Capt. Theophilus Tankersley, to Miss Betsy Price.—Reuben Hart, esq. solicitor, to Miss Mary Marder, of Landport-terrace.

At Romsey, Robert Godfrey Longcroft, esq. to Miss Lucy Trodd.

At Cowes, John Rose, esq. to Miss Richards.

At Winchester, Mr. Geo. Smith Davidson, son of the Rev. A. D. to Miss S. Westbrook, of Beaulieu.—The Rev. Michael Terry, rector of Durrner, Hants. to Mary, youngest daughter of John Croke, esq. of Kempshot Park.—Mr. Wm. Baines, jun. to Miss Drnutt, daughter of Wm. D. esq.

*Died.*] At Portsmouth, Lieut.-Col. R. Campbell, of the 72d regt. of foot.—Lieut. J. M'Arthur, of the R. N. Hospital at Haslar.—Mr. Thos. Sutor, of Emsworth.—66, Mrs. Pritchett, of Hambledon.

At Portsea, Mr. John Vernon, late purser R.N.—Mrs. Blackler.—61, Miss Perring.—Mrs. Palmer.—Mr. Bastard, wife of Mr. B. of the Dock-yard, Sheerness.

In



In Cold Harbour, Gosport, 70, John Balmbrough, esq.

At Southampton, 70, the Rev. Scrope Birdman, D.D. rector of Minstead and Lyndhurst, in the New Forest.—Mr. Chas. Smith, solicitor.

At Tedworth, the lady of T. Asheton Smith, esq. M.P. for Andover.

At Winchester, 45, Mr. Geo. Godding.—42, Mr. Robt. Bust.—Mr. Osgood.—45, Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Harris.—The Rev. Mr. Walmsley, Roman Catholic priest of Bainbridge.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, the Rev. Arthur Dodwell, vicar of Bishop's Cannings, Wilts. &c. &c.—John Bisset, esq. of Sherborne, he was found dead in his bed, at the inn, from the effects of laudanum.

At Wilton, Mary, second daughter of Mr. W. Seagrim.

At Grittleton, Miss Anne Griffin.

At Bishopstrow, Mrs. Eyre, relict of Dr. E.

At East Tytherton, Mrs. Ann Grigg.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

A boy at Lanbridge lately shot a young woman, by the very criminal act of presenting a supposed unloaded gun. Such dangerous sport ought to be punished.

The report of the Bath and Bathforum Free-School, states, that there are at this time in the school 237 scholars.

The most affecting incident that can occur in civil society, took place at WELLS, on the 10th of January, at the quarter sessions, viz.—an upright magistrate rewarded, by a deliberate expression of the public opinion, JOHN ACLAND, esq. of Fairfield, who, for ten years, has officiated as chairman of the quarter sessions, and whose zeal in the execution of the various duties of that office, has produced great benefits in his jurisdiction. At a formal meeting, the magistrates, nobility, gentry, and clergy, had resolved to present Mr. A. as a civic trophy, with a superb service of plate, and at this session its presentation was moved by Sir J. C. Hippenley, and seconded by Mr. Gore Langton. The gentlemen of the bar cheered on the occasion; and Mr. Acland replied in a classical oration, which did honour to his head and heart. We should be happy to see a detail of his services in the gaols, the courts of laws, &c. &c.

*Married.*] At Bath, Alex. Gordon, esq. of Old Broad-street, London, to Harriet, only daughter of Hastings Elwin, esq. of Bath.—Capt. Glynn, R.N. to Miss Maria Spicker.—Benj. Cole, esq. of Barnard-street, London, to Emilia Caroline Gregg, daughter of T. G. esq.—Mr. H. M. Ambury, solicitor, of Brislington, to Miss E. Lewis, of Bristol.—Mr. J. Parnell, to Miss Ann Hulbert.

At Taunton, Mr. Wm. Erith, chemist, to Anne, daughter of John Norton, esq.

At Stogursey, Thos. Gore, esq. to Mrs. Copp, of London.

At Calne, Mr. Stephen Dark, of Maiden Bradley, to Miss Styles, daughter of R. S. esq. of Whitley.

At Coombe, St. Nicholas, J. Palmer, esq. to Miss Hallett, of Fairtown, Dorset.

At Demster, Mr. Crang, an eminent surgeon, of that town, aged 72, to Miss Evans, late of Skelgate, aged 22.

At Sherborne, the Rev. David Williams, to Miss Hawker.

At Dulverton, Mr. Mead, surgeon, to Miss Peppin.

*Died.*] At Wiveliscombe, in an advanced age, Mr. James Leane, formerly banker of that town.

At Crowcombe, 91, Mrs. Mary Gard.

At Bath, Mr. Rob. Panchand, architect.

—Suddenly, 70, Mr. Williams.—Mr. John Priece.—33, Mr. Charles Harrison.—Mrs.

Gibbons.—Mr. T. Allen, of Coomb Down.

—36, Levine, the wife of J. E. Hovenden,

esq. of Henington Grey, in the county of

Huntingdon, one of the co-heiresses of the

extensive Leman estates, which lately sold

for half a million of money.—Mr. Stam-

bury.—Miss Jane May.—Lady Myers,

relict of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. M. bart.—

Dowager Lady Clarina, relict of the late

Gen. Lord Baron C.—Mrs. Matthews.—

Mrs. Jane Carew.

Mrs. Newcome, wife of Rich. N. esq. of

Burcat-house, near Wells.

James Bennett, esq. of Cadbury-house.

At Springfield-house, near Bath, Mrs.

Lyte, relict of Henry L. esq.

At Frome, Mrs. Hill.

At Rowde, near Devizes, Miss Hall.

At Burnett, the Rev. A. A. Baker, D.C.L.

prebendary of Wells, rector of Marksbury

and Burnett, &c.

At Lower East Hayes, Brownlow Bate,

esq.

At Yeovil, Mr. Henry Bollen.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Died.*] Suddenly, John Bissett, esq. of

Sherbourne.

At Osmington, near Weymouth, R. T.

Wood, esq.

The Rev. Henry Williams, rector of

Chalbury.

At Beaminster, 74, Mrs. Hine.

At Lyme Intrustea, Catherine, the wife

of Mr. James Langden.

## DEVONSHIRE.

Several farms in Somerset, Devon, and

Cornwall, have lately been let upon lease

at a Corn Rent, the landlord and tenant

agreeing when wheat is at the average

price of 8s. per bushel; then, as wheat may

increase or decrease in price, the rent to

suffer a proportionate increase or diminu-

tion, having the limits of 12s. as a maximum,

and 6s. as a minimum. The annual ave-

rage,



rage to be struck by the prices taken four times a year.

*Married.*] At Exeter, Mr. J. Isbell, surgeon, of Stonehouse, to Miss Moore, of Exeter.—Mr. R. Swansborough, of London, to Emma, second daughter of Richard Chamberlain, esq.—Mr. T. Besley, jun. printer, to Miss Edmonds.

At Plymouth dock, Mr. Job Chaunter, to Miss White, 75, after a courtship of 40 years.

At Tiverton, Alfred Coombe, esq. solicitor, to Miss Sarah Matilda West.

At Heavitree, the Rev. Waller Kitson, of Denbury, to Miss Mary Jones.

At Crediton, J. Thome, esq. of Tondon, to Susan, daughter of J. Roberts, esq.

At Teignmouth, Stephen Oakeley Atteley, jun. esq. to Miss M. J. Woolcombe.

At Totness, Charles Farwell, esq. R.N. to Miss Anna Maria Clarke.

*Died.*] At Barnstaple, 98, Lieutenant-colonel Cockburn.

At Alphington, the Rev. Benedict Pering, rector of the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Olave, of Exeter.—25, Mrs. Lumsden.

At Sidmouth, 85, W. L. Oxenham, esq.

At Exmouth, 72, Mr. William Skinner.

At Plymouth-dock, Mrs. Leach, wife of Captain Leach, of his Majesty's ship, *Martial*.—Suddenly, Mr. Brown, assistant surgeon.

At Exeter, 75, Mr. M. Piibrow.—67, Captain Charles Wearg Hotchkys, of the royal navy.—90, Mr. Coffin, statuary.—69, John Pinney, esq. alderman and justice of peace for this city.—Mrs. Balle.—62, Miss Blackmore.—Mr. Symons.

At Dawlish, 97, Mrs. Prowse, relict of the late Rev. Thomas P. vicar of that parish.

At Marnhead Cottage, near Exeter, Mary Ann, wife of N. M. Moore, esq. of Garway County, Tyrone, Ireland.

At Primley Hill, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. F. Beffield, and daughter of Alderman Daniel, of Bristol.

At Teignmouth, 70, Mrs. Pidsley.

At Tavistock, Mr. Bridgman, sen. attorney-at-law.

At Colyton, John Sampson, esq. justice of peace for the county.

At Brixham, Mr. John Tarring, Postmaster.

At St. Columb, 36, Mr. William Retallack.

#### CORNWALL.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, Mrs. Bullocke, wife of Captain John Bullocke.—Suddenly, R. P. Holbrooke, esq. on board the *General Blucher*.

At Lezant, near Launceston, the Rev. Charles Mason, D. D.

At Truro, 75, Mr. John Blight, forty years master of the Red Lion inn.

#### WALES.

An extensive inclosure in Montgomeryshire, in the Manor of Arustley, is about to

take place, comprising about one hundred thousand acres.

The committee appointed to consider the proposal of government for the inclosure of the great forests of Brecon, continue their labours. Among other plans is that of the projected road from Swansea to Brecon, nearly in the line of the Swansea canal, which will run through a great part of the forest.

The extensive cotton mills of Messrs. Turner and Co. at Llangollen, have been totally destroyed by fire.

Considerable floods and obstructions arose from the December rains, in South Wales. The neighbourhood of the Severn suffered from the same cause.

*Died.*] At Swansea, 83, Joseph Davies, esq.—At Gowan, 68, W. Morgan, esq.—At Middleton Hall, 61, Mr. James Gwier, the able agent of the public spirited Sir W. Paxton.—At Beaumaris, the Rev. T. E. Owen.—At Clytha House, 52, Lord Viscount Avonmore.—At Swansea, 100, Ann George.—At Orlandon, W. Allen, esq.—At Coedhelen, 69, Rice Thomas, esq.—At Foeslase, 105, Jane Harry.—At Dyffryn Paith, 108, John Davies.—At Mold, Mr. Williams, surgeon.—At Carmarthen, Mr. David Havard.—At Cowbridge, 46, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Dr. W. deservedly beloved and lamented.

At Grovehouse, Denbigh, the Rev. Thomas Clough, canon of St. Asaph, rector of Denbigh, and vicar of Nantglyn.

59, The Rev. Thomas Charles, B. A. of Bala.

At Swansea, 75, Mrs. Gaisford; burnt to death, in consequence of omitting to lie down when her clothes had caught fire.

At Ecclusham Lodge, near Wrexham, Joseph Harris, Bac. Muc. many years organist of St. Martin's church, Birmingham. His abilities as a composer were well known; the works of Handel were his model.—Thomas Ellis, esq. of Talcresion, Anglesey.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, 72, Mr. Thomas Turnbull, of Leith Walk.

At Inverness, 70, the Rev. Dr. Tait, who had enjoyed the rectories of Normanston, in Rutland, and of Coningsby and Falkingham, Lincolnshire, many years.

#### IRELAND.

It appears, that in Ireland, as well as in England, the people are allowed to be poisoned, instead of being sustained and nourished by our native beverage. At a late meeting at Dublin, Mr. Giffard said, "as to the brewers, the price of barley, or hops, is nothing to them, nor can it effect any reduction in the price of malt liquor, for they never use a grain of it. No, they go to every quarter of the globe in search of materials, rather than use barley: they go to the East Indies for the *coccus Indicus*; to Spain for cargoes of liquorice; to South



South America and the West Indies, for tobacco; in short, they use every poisonous vegetable to stupify and intoxicate their customers; they search our hedges for henbane and the deadly nightshade, rather than use malt or hops; and this liquid, obtained from those noxious and poisonous plants, they proclaim to the world as the wholesome beverage of beer. I remember the time when they used opium in such large quantities, that the price of that article arose to 4l. 10s. sterling per pound, and they were consequently obliged to drop that article, as it became too dear for them to intoxicate their customers with it."

*Died.*] At the House of Industry, Clonmell, 106, James Kennedy, by trade a tailor, and used to relate, that in his youth he made entire suits of men's clothes a shilling a suit.

In Dublin, George Nugent, Earl of Westmeath, Baron Delvin, &c. He was born, Nov. 1760, and is succeeded by his son, Lord Delvin, born July 17, 1785.

The Right Hon. George Ogle, at his seat of Belle Vue, in the county of Wexford, which he formerly represented.

At Dublin, Lord French, the late eminent banker. The house had recently failed, and his spirits were in consequence so depressed, that in a fit of melancholy he shot himself.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At Neubourg, on the Danube, 113, John Wegner, known by the name of the Old Hussar. This veteran retained the use of his faculties to the last.

Near Calais, 56, the accomplished and once beautiful Lady Hamilton, relict of the late Sir William Hamilton, ambassador at Naples, and in many respects one of the most interesting women of her age. Lord Nelson considered his and the country's obligations to her so great, that with his dying words he recommended her to public protection; yet she was driven into exile by her creditors, and died, as is to be feared, of a broken heart, the victim of a too keen sensibility.

The Bey of Tunis. It was the last day of Rambden (the Mahometan Lent), and this Prince had fasted 24 hours. He was surrounded by the Grandees of the Regency and his courtiers, who had assembled all the bards to celebrate the last day of the Rambden. He shewed no appearance of indisposition; when he suddenly fainted and expired, without convulsions or any symptoms of pain. He was 57 years of age, and had reigned 32. All the Princes of the family were immediately convoked; and Sadi Ottomon, the brother of the deceased Bey, was that very night declared his successor.

To the Editor,

I SEND you the place of Ceres in the ecliptic for February. I hope still in time. One of these four small Planets seems very likely to attract to itself hereafter part of the atmosphere of a Comet.

Feb. 1	II	12	55	Longitude	.	2	41	Latitude N.
9		13	18	.	.	3	57	
17		14	9	.	.	3	12	
25		15	19	.	.	3	25	

CAPEL LOFFT.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS, &amp;c.

Our usual Supplementary Number, containing the essence of several costly and valuable new Books, with copious Indexes, &c. will be delivered with this Magazine.

The happy termination of the War with America, enabling the friends of Literature in that Country to indulge again in the luxury of an English Miscellany, we take the liberty to inform our trans-atlantic friends, that the Monthly Magazine will be transmitted as heretofore, through the General Post-Office of both Countries, on payment in London or America of two guineas, or eight dollars per annum, and will be delivered monthly in every part of the UNION, free of further charge.—Arrears may also be had on the same terms.

Several Printers of Country Newspapers having, by accident we presume, joined our annual Notification with the advertisement of a new Lady's Magazine, we feel it respectful to our Friends to repeat that we have no concern with that, or with any other periodical work, besides the Monthly Magazine.

Pieces bearing the following signatures will obtain early insertion—A Female Visitor; H. Narbat; Amator Veritatis; Patriot; An Antiquary of the Old School; G. Cumberland; John Clennel; H.; W. Probert; Tho. Haws; Benevolus; J. K.; W. Goodman; Fidelis; C. Lucas; W. B. Clapton; R. W.; W. N.; Cæcilius; J. M.; J. Jennings; J. Mitchell; Edw. Sparshall. Others are under consideration, and we repeat an assurance to our many impatient Friends that we have no desire but to meet their wishes as fast as suits the gratification of the Public.